



The Lure of Quebec



A GUIDE BOOK FOR THE TOURIST
A SOUVENIR FOR HIS FRIENDS



By **RAOUL CLOUTHIER**

450 ✓



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DUFFERIN TERRACE AND THE CHATEAU FRONTENAC.

From a painting by
Gordon F. Gillespie.

The Lure *of* Quebec

By
Raoul Clouthier

An Illustrated Descriptive Guide to
the Historical and Picturesque
Landmarks and Places
of Interest in
Quebec and
Environs.

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INTRODUCTION

AMONGST the cities of America, which claim special attractions for the visitor, Quebec undoubtedly ranks first. It is the cradle of civilization in America, and the birthplace of the pioneer spirit, which for over three hundred years has been so potent in the transformation of Canada, from a wilderness peopled by savages, to the present prosperous Dominion.

The Lure of Quebec rests chiefly in its intimate connection with the past, many relics of which have been so happily preserved. Quebec has progressed with the march of time, but it has in some strange manner preserved an old world atmosphere, which is not only rare on the continent, but is a never ending source of fascination for the visitor.

While other cities founded shortly after the old capital, have changed their character entirely in late years with the advent of modern science, Quebec remains to-day a little corner of Old France in the New World. Tradition which so greatly influenced the early French adventurers and which grew afresh around the many historical events connected with the building of the colony, has done as much as anything to preserve Quebec as a shrine for visitors who would come and admire the scene of the founding of a new country.

Other cities have replaced many of their historic landmarks with new and pretentious buildings, but Quebec, in an endeavour to retain its character, has applied old forms of architecture to new uses. This idea has been excellently carried out in the construction of the Chateau Frontenac, a modern building, with all the charms and elegance of a French chateau.

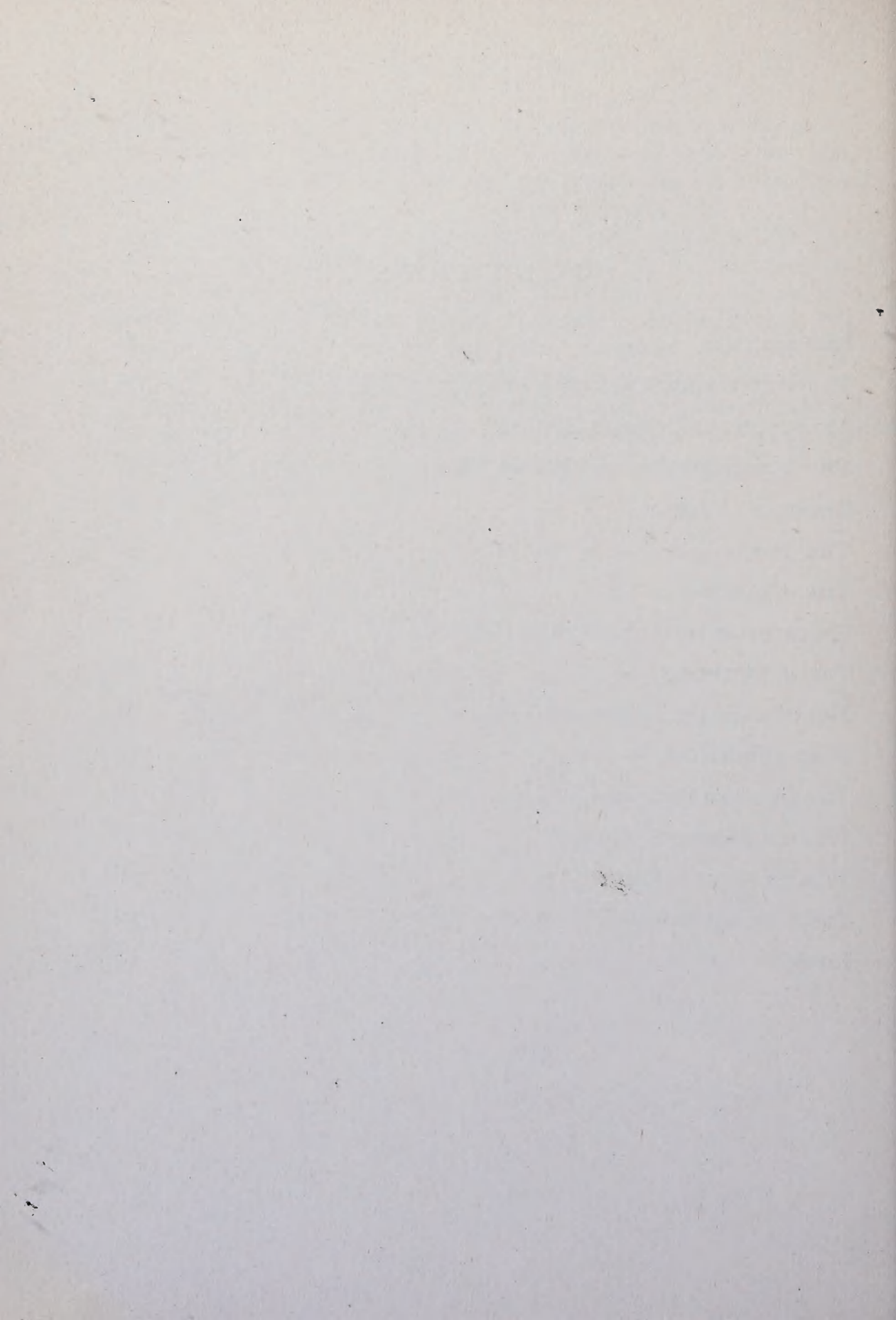
The old muzzle loading cannons which the visitor sees on Dufferin Terrace, the Plains of Abraham and along the ramparts, are not merely artillery relics of an old form of warfare; they have spoken in the defence of the city. Elsewhere these cannons would be as incongruous as they frequently are in city parks, but in old Quebec, they bear mute testimony of the five sieges which it has suffered, and amongst other battles, the valiant struggle between Wolfe and Montcalm, which resulted in the country's destiny being entirely changed.

The History of Quebec is the History of Canada. Here many famous men such as Champlain, Frontenac, Laval, Montcalm and Wolfe,

lived and died. They left their mark on Quebec and we of to-day should feel eternally thankful that so much of their work lived after them. Quebec was the base from which many great explorers and adventurers started on their voyages of discovery or evangelization, and in the ancient capital, such figures as Champlain, La Salle, Marquette, Jolliet, La Vérandrye and d'Iberville will materialize again. It was here that the noble work of Christianity in America had its birth; and without the Jesuits and the Recollets, the History of Quebec would probably be different. To social students, Modern Quebec furnishes an excellent example of what mutual tolerance can accomplish. Here two great races very much different in character, live side by side in perfect harmony. In conclusion, it is to be hoped that the old city will forever preserve its peculiar lure and charm, as a visible monument to posterity of the beginnings of the great Dominion.

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The Lure of Quebec

THE PICTURESQUE CHARACTER OF QUEBEC

Nature's munificence so generally passes unnoticed, that unless it takes unusual form, its daily wonders become merely the humdrum of our lives. But in rare spots where nature has been particularly generous, we are forced out of our lethargy into admiration and wonderment. Thus Quebec's wealth of historical tradition is only one of its charms. It is probable that the unique site of the old capital, adds not a little to its quaint and mediæval aspect. Standing as it does, perched on the summit of Cape Diamond, the site of Quebec is more than worthy of our admiration. At the same time its position forms a peninsula, for on the south its mighty cliff is washed by the waters of the St. Lawrence, while to the east flows the smaller but none the less beautiful St. Charles river. What other city in America, can boast of so commanding a situation?

Any city built on an elevation of two hundred feet above a river would attract attention, but when its unusual site is combined with the works of man in the form of fortifications, ramparts, and an appropriate style of architecture, the result becomes doubly fascinating. And yet, as if nature had not done enough by guarding the broad river with the immense promontory, to the north, furnishing an adequate background and completing the picture, are the beautiful Laurentian Mountains, shaping their wave-like slopes as far as the eye can bear.

Cape Diamond itself is a natural fortress, comparable to Gibraltar. Its advantages for defence were clearly understood by the early discoverers, and it is recorded that one of the first acts of the founders of the city, was the building of a fort to protect themselves against the possible attacks of the Indians.

When the St. Lawrence was explored to greater extent, it was discovered that to hold Quebec, was to control the vast country stretching to the west. That is why it is at Quebec, that the great St. Lawrence most rouses the imagination. For here we hold the key to that great system of waterways and lakes, which contains one quarter of the fresh

water of the globe, and which drains nearly half of the Dominion, as well as a portion of the United States.

From the summit of Cape Diamond, in all directions magnificent and unparalleled views may be obtained. To the north, fading into the hazy distance, are the blue clad Laurentians. To the east, dividing the river into two channels, are the beautiful wooded slopes of the Isle of Orléans. To the south are the high cliffs of Lévis, along which are scattered several picturesque towns, with their attendant spires. To the west are the timbered shores of the river leading towards Montreal.

Seashore resorts boast of their boardwalk, but what boardwalk is more interesting than the famous Dufferin Terrace, situated on the edge of the cliff, two hundred feet above the river? Here may still be seen some of the old muzzle loaders of former days, and from its edge, one looks down into the strange and almost foreign Lower Town, with its curious narrow streets and old buildings; to the docks and wharves, with their ever busy shipping or again looking above, may be seen the Citadel.

Quebec's monuments are legion, and the work of some of Canada's best sculptors can be seen in the various public places. Nearly all of the churches have a story to tell, and almost every street has its history and legends.

It is undoubtedly from the river or from Lévis, that the most striking views of Quebec are obtained. From here the remarkable details stand out most clearly. The firm lines of ramparts and bastions, the shelving outlines of Cape Diamond, Dufferin Terrace with its five kiosks, the Wolfe-Montcalm monument, the Governor's Garden, the Chateau Frontenac, the architecture of which blends so admirably with the view, the slope of Mountain Hill, the conspicuous pile of Laval University, the dense cluster of buildings rising in serried ranks to the foot of the cliff, and the wharves and docks, make a never to be forgotten impression.

In the magnificent panorama, there is a curious but perfect blending of the old with the new, the ancient with the modern. Here we feel the spirit of the Seventeenth century; Europe hobnobbing but undisturbed with the commercialism of Twentieth century America. And it is this Old World atmosphere so quaintly preserved in curious streets, buildings and landmarks, that makes Quebec unique among all American cities.

It is remarkable that from whatever direction Quebec is approached, it wears an entirely different aspect. Coming up the river from the sea, between the high wooded shores, almost the first thing that

holds the attention, are the Falls of Montmorency on the left. This beautiful cataract, from a distance does not appear to be higher than the Falls of Niagara, yet this is a fact. After rounding the Isle of Orléans, the entire city comes into view. Perched on Cape Diamond in all its varying colors, it looks in the distance like a fairy city or like one of those burghs of mediæval ages. Arriving by the river from the west, the high cliffs of either shore completely hide old Quebec until rounding a promontory, it suddenly appears in all its splendour and majesty.

Not the least interesting is the approach by automobile road from Montreal. Between the high banks of the St. Lawrence and the distant Laurentians, there is a wide and rolling valley dotted with pretty farms. The road runs along the shore of the river, commanding a magnificent panorama of peaceful countryside. Here and there are villages easily picked out by their church spires, while on clear days, the rugged outlines of the Laurentian Mountains can be seen in the distance. The road leads through several villages, the quaint aspect of which prepares the visitor for the Lure of Quebec.

When to Quebec's many attractions is added a delightful summer climate tempered by the health giving breezes of the St. Lawrence and the balmy air of the North, it is no wonder that so many people prefer it for a holiday, to the whirl and discomforts of the so-called fashionable resorts.

AN OUTLINE OF QUEBEC'S HISTORY

Voyages of Discovery To we, who live on the North American continent amid the luxuries drawn from its vast natural resources, it seems almost incomprehensible that so long a time should have elapsed between the discovery by Columbus in 1492, and the founding of any permanent settlement over a century later. This lack of interest can be explained by the never ending animosities which kept the Old World monarchs constantly occupied, and which incidentally were later transferred to the New World. The lack of any large demand for new land by the then sparse populations of Europe, was also no doubt a factor.

It is therefore not until 1534, that Francis I. of France, fearing his European rivals would divide up the New World between themselves, sent Jacques Cartier on an expedition which touched Newfoundland, Labrador, and Gaspé.

On this first trip, Jacques Cartier did not go up the St. Lawrence, but contented himself with landing in Gaspé Basin, where he planted a cross bearing the motto "Long live the King of France". On this voyage, he also named the Baie des Chaleurs (Bay of Heat), due to the intense heat he experienced there at that time.

In the following year (1535) Francis, much interested in his report, placed the intrepid mariner of St. Malo, in charge of three ships, the "Grande Hermine" of one hundred tons, the "Petite Hermine" of fifty tons, and the "Emerillon" of forty tons. The expedition consisted of one hundred and ten men. Leaving St. Malo on May 19th, 1535, after a very stormy voyage, Jacques Cartier entered the mighty gulf on August 10th, (the feast of St. Lawrence) thus naming one of America's great waterways. Finally, on September 15th, he reached Cape Diamond, near which a small and beautiful river empties into the St. Lawrence; he named it Ste. Croix, on account of the religious feast of that day. At the confluence of the two rivers stood the Indian village of Stadacona, the residence of Donnacona, whom Cartier styled "The Lord of Canada". The Indian chief gave him a hearty welcome, though he and his braves were filled with stupefaction at the sight of these strange creatures. It being late in the season, Cartier and his men decided to winter in Quebec, but not being provided with clothing necessary for a winter about which

they knew nothing, the expedition suffered terribly from scurvy. By the following spring, twenty-five men were dead, but further deaths were prevented by the aid of an Indian remedy. After erecting a cross claiming the new land for France, Cartier seized Chief Donnacona, and sailed for France on May 3rd.

His glowing report induced Francis I. to plan further expeditions, which were to include men of all trades and arts, with the view of furthering the glory of France and "the holy name of God". The new expedition, which was to sail in two portions, one under Jacques Cartier, and the other under the King's Deputy, the Sieur de Roberval, was somewhat illfated. Jacques Cartier sailed in May, 1541, and after a stormy passage arrived at Stadacona in August. Vainly waiting for Roberval's coming, he returned in the following spring, meeting his associate on the coast of Newfoundland. Cartier refused to return, fearing that his men would die of hunger, as many of Roberval's did.

Founding of Quebec Seventy-three years elapsed between the time Jacques Cartier first landed at Stadacona, and the actual founding of Quebec, during which period three disastrous attempts were made to establish a colony in Canada. The Sieur de Roberval landed in 1542 with a miscellaneous gathering of peasants and convicts. In 1600 Pierre Chauvin, Captain of the King's Guard at Dieppe, left sixteen unfortunates to winter at Tadousac. Death and disaster were the result of both these expeditions, for in neither case had the attempts been well planned.

Thus the difficulties which then attended the creation of a colony, add lustre to the name of Samuel de Champlain. Facing courageously the insuperable difficulties of the wilderness, Champlain eventually became the founder of New France. The climate and wealth of resources were a poor inducement to immigration when compared to the lure of the Indies, with their gold, their spices and other riches. The sole wealth of the country was the fur trade.

Originally a soldier, Champlain in middle life conceived the idea of discovering the North West Passage. But if he never found the longed-for route to China, he achieved greater fame by the founding of Quebec in 1608. It was in 1603 that he first saw the St. Lawrence, and on this expedition, he reached the foot of Lachine Rapids, ascended the Richelieu as far as Chambly, and explored the Saguenay some distance from its mouth. Before he founded Quebec, Champlain was geographer

to the King, having spent four years in charting the coast of Acadia, (now Nova Scotia).

Champlain's expedition, which arrived at Stadacona on July 3rd, 1608, was a great deal better planned than the previous attempts made by his predecessors. He did not look to the goals of France for his recruits, but to the honest and courageous spirits who were willing by thrift and toil to win a living from the wilderness. One of his first acts on arrival, was the erection of a fort or "Abitation", in what is now the Lower Town. His sole financial support was the fur trade, and his hungry followers subsisted largely at the beginning on salt pork and smoked eels.

In 1615, Champlain who had already made two trips to France, returned with four Recollet Fathers. In the same year the first church was built and put under the charge of these holy men. In 1617 Louis Hébert, who was Canada's first farmer, arrived with his family. Realizing the natural advantages of the summit of Cape Diamond, Champlain in 1620, commenced the erection of Fort St. Louis, on the spot where his monument now stands.

In 1625 the Recollets were joined by the Jesuits, whose larger resources enabled them to organize the mission work among the Indians on a more extensive scale. The heroic work of the Jesuit Fathers will live long in History, and certainly without the Jesuit House of Notre-Dame des Anges, the early annals of Quebec, would wear a far different aspect.

Some idea of the difficulty of establishing a colony on the shores of the St. Lawrence can be gained from the fact that twenty years after its foundation, New France comprised just sixty-seven souls. Yet in one blow the work of a lifetime seemed to go down in ruin, for in 1628, France and England being at war, David Kirke, an English Commander, cut off Quebec's supply ships, and the following summer, faced with starvation, the French were forced to surrender.

But three years later, Canada was given back to France by the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye and Champlain returned to Quebec in triumph. As a warrior, Champlain entered the Indian world aiding the Algonquins and the Hurons against the Iroquois, with the result that the Iroquois became the scourge of the colony. Leaving a memorable work behind him, Champlain died on Christmas Day, 1635, satisfied with the knowledge that his settlement was permanently established. He was a deeply religious man, and two years before his death he had built the chapel of

Notre-Dame de la Recouvrance, in commemoration of the return of Canada to France.

From the year 1632, when Kirke finally surrendered Quebec to the French, to the year 1663, was a period of slow and painful development, lacking in great events, but rich in the courage of a continuous fight against the wilderness and the hostile Indians.

Champlain's leadership had given the colony much confidence, and some misgivings were felt upon his death. Public rejoicing was great therefore, when Charles Huault de Montmagny arrived in June, 1636, to replace the deceased Governor. Under his able administration, the colony developed. One of his first acts was to rebuild Fort St. Louis in stone. In 1638 the Jesuits constructed a college, which was the first educational establishment of the country.

The year 1639 saw the arrival of Mère Marie de l'Incarnation, who was accompanied by Madame de la Peltrie, a rich and pious lady of Norman birth, by whose generosity a convent was built for the Ursulines.

At the same time the Duchess D'Aiguillon, a niece of the great Cardinal Richelieu, generously provided funds for the erection of Quebec's first hospital.

Thus with the Jesuits College, the Ursuline's Convent and the Hotel Dieu, the little colony at that early date, boasted the adjuncts of civilization. In 1647 the erection of a larger church was begun, which later became the Cathedral. Governor Montmagny also commenced a dwelling within the walls of Fort St. Louis, which was known as Chateau St. Louis. It was completed in 1648, so that its first mistress was Madame d'Ailleboust, wife of the Governor who replaced Montmagny, in the meantime recalled to France.

At that period there were very few women in Quebec, a situation which Anne of Austria, mother of Louis XIV, overcame by sending out some high born ladies to marry in Canada. The marriage records of 1654, contain many names from the French nobility.

Progress continued slow due to scant immigration, but in 1663 the colony took on new life with the arrival of Bishop Laval. He was made the first bishop of New France, and from the time of his arrival, a definite advance is marked.

Louis XIV promises of assistance to the struggling settlers began to take concrete form. Thus on the morning of June 30th, 1665, all Quebec was dressed in its best to meet the King's Lieutenant General, the Marquis de Tracy, who brought with him a detachment of

the famous Carignan Regiment. The remaining companies of this Regiment arrived later with de Courcelles, the new Governor, and Talon, the new Intendant.

The high hopes of the settlers were soon justified, for Tracy so severely chastised the Mohawks with his soldiers, that Canada enjoyed the longest breathing spell from fierce strife with the Iroquois, she had thus far known.

But the Carignan Regiment did the country greater service than mere soldiering, for it was later disbanded and its men became farmers. The officers received large grants of land becoming seigneurs, and the rank and file became tenants under them. The memory of these rugged times is preserved by such names as Verchères, La Durantaye, St. Ours, Chambly, Berthier, Baby, Varennes, La Mothe, Fromont, Sabrevois, and Contrecoeur, who were all officers in the Carignan Regiment.

Among the figures of this time, the name of Talon, the great Intendant, must not be overlooked. Infusing his splendid energy into the administration, his desire to make Canada self supporting resulted in a great development of agriculture and trade. A central feature of his policy was the increase of the population. No abler or more useful official was ever sent across by the French Crown.

The colony was thriving and prosperous when Messrs. Tracy, de Courcelles and Talon were recalled to France. The new Governor sent out was Louis de Buade, Count de Frontenac, who has become one of the most picturesque and outstanding figures in Canadian history. Noble and proud, his chief claim to distinction is as a warrior. During his first term of office—1672-82, he was remarkably successful in dealing with the Indians. But his haughty contempt of all counsel in administrative matters, resulted in a disagreement with Bishop Laval and with the Governor of Montreal, which finally caused his recall.

Where Frontenac had been at his best in dealing with the Indians, his two successors were at their worst, and the administrations of La Barre and Denonville saw a revival of trouble with the Iroquois. So at the age of seventy, but still full of initiative and vigour, we see Frontenac back at his post in Quebec in 1688.

At a time of great danger he saved Canada from two foes, and by the vigorous expeditions which carried the sword and fire into the hamlets of New England and New York, he successfully staved off the threat of invasion by the English and Iroquois.



THE LITTLE CHURCH OF ST. JOACHIM, NEAR QUEBEC.

From a painting by
John Johnstone, R.C.A.



But though Frontenac had struck the English by land, Canada was still vulnerable from the sea, and in 1690 Sir William Phipps arrived before Quebec commanding four warships and demanding the surrender of the town. Frontenac met his demand with defiance, and his knightly response to Phipps' envoy, "It is through the mouth of my guns that your General will hear my reply", has passed into history. Phipps was forced to withdraw unsuccessful, and the deliverance was commemorated by the erection of the famous Church of Notre-Dame des Victoires.

Frontenac died in 1698, and was buried in the Recollet Church. When this temple burned in 1796, his remains were removed to the crypt of the Cathedral, now the Basilica, where they repose to-day.

In 1701 the population of the new colony numbered about 20,000, whereas that of the neighbouring colony of New England was 250,000. This disparity of growth continued for years, yet in the face of lack of any real support from home, New France continued to prosper.

The never ending rivalry between England and France broke out afresh in 1703, with the result that a bitter guerilla warfare was waged on both sides. A number of successful French raids so annoyed the English, that an effort was made to put an end to New France. A fleet under Sir Hovenden Walker, was entrusted with this work, but it perished by shipwreck in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The period which followed was marked by an appreciable advance in trade and agriculture, but the administrative powers quarrelled continuously amongst themselves, until the "Last Battles" brought some semblance of unity.

The results of these "Last Battles" were so far-reaching that perhaps a word of explanation of the disproportionate development of the two neighbouring colonies would not be out of place.

Emigration to the British Colonies was extensive, whereas that to New France was somewhat scanty. Owing to civil and religious troubles at that time distressing England, thousands of malcontents, Puritans, Catholics, and Royalists were leaving the British Isles, to make new homes in free America.

England favored this emigration with the idea that she would be ridding herself of future trouble makers, and rapidly expanding her overseas Dominions.

France on the other hand had an entirely different policy. The Huguenots, who might have emigrated, she wished to keep out of Canada, as one of her objects was the expansion of her religious creed. New

France was moreover to be a feudal, agricultural, military, and above all a Catholic colony, with the result that she selected her emigrants for Canada very carefully.

These reasons probably explain the enormous disproportion between the population of the two rival colonies at the beginning of the Seven Years' War (1754). Canada's population numbered but 85,000 whereas that of New England was 1,200,000.

The Last Battles With the commencement of the Seven Years' War, New France became part of the scene of the mighty conflict that convulsed Europe and part of Asia. Previous European conflicts had only affected America partially and taken the form of raids, which did not materially change the status of the two colonies.

But with a definite colonial policy, Pitt, the great English statesman, determined to make the entire continent an English possession. Quebec's dominating position as the key to the great St. Lawrence, naturally became the centre of hostilities.

A decisive battle was fought in 1759 that finally determined the fate of Canada, and which ultimately resulted in its transference to the English Crown. Although one engagement was the deciding factor, in referring to this historic period it is proper to speak of the "Last Battles", as the French did not give up the country without a struggle.

During these engagements, in Montcalm and Levis, France maintained the tradition of brilliant overseas warriors, but their value was very much weakened by internal friction and jealousies.

M. de Vaudreuil was unsympathetic to Montcalm's plans in many respects, and the corruption practised by Francois Bigot, the Intendant, undoubtedly did much to weaken the French position.

Some idea of Montcalm's ability as an officer is gained from three of his exploits which preceded the "Last Battles". In 1756 with a force of three thousand men he captured Fort Oswego, forcing 1800 men to capitulate, taking seven ships, two boats, one hundred and thirty-one artillery guns, seven hundred rifles, an enormous quantity of ammunition, and five standards.

The following year he took Fort William Henry, defended by two thousand three hundred men, and razed it to the ground, and again in 1758 at Carillon, Montcalm, with three thousand six hundred men, faced General Abercromby with fifteen thousand. After a long and terrible fight, the French won a brilliant victory, with casualties of over two thousand to the enemy.

Although these engagements took place at some distance from Quebec, they were of course part of the strategy of her defence. Quebec's key position is therefore better realised when we see that a direct attack, which resulted in her capitulation, ultimately forced the rest of the country to surrender.

In June of the fateful year of 1759, an English fleet appeared on the Pointe Lévis side of the St. Lawrence, opposite the eastern end of the Island of Orléans. It consisted of ten men-of-war and eighteen smaller vessels, or twenty-eight ships all told. This expeditionary force comprised eighteen thousand soldiers and sailors, and was in command of Admiral Saunders and General Wolfe.

On June 13th, half of the troops disembarked on the southern shore, while the remainder landed on the Island of Orléans. On July 9th the troops on the Island crossed to the Northern shore with artillery. This force took position on the eastern side of the Montmorency river.

To counteract possibility of attack from this side, the French immediately stationed several regiments at Beauport, with orders to erect fortifications. The British force which had landed at Pointe Lévis, had meanwhile got their artillery in position, and began bombarding Quebec on July 12th. This bombardment lasted for two months, with practically no retaliation, as the French had early run short of ammunition.

High explosive shells were unknown in those days, and in looking at old drawing of Quebec after this bombardment, one is struck with the tremendous amount of damage these old-time cannon balls were capable of causing. The greater part of the Lower Town was demolished and burned, and the Chateau St. Louis was riddled with balls.

In writing about the siege afterwards, Mgr. de Pontbriand said: "One hundred and eighty houses have been burned during these five months and all others are riddled with cannon balls and shells. Walls six feet thick could not withstand the assault; the vaults in which private property were concealed, were crushed and pillaged during the siege. The Cathedral has been burned to the ground".

The batteries of Montmorency were in the meantime bombarding Beauport but with very little effect. During this preliminary artillery work, General Wolfe was busy preparing plans of an attack, which owing to the apparent impossibility of scaling the heights immediately in front of the town, was to take place from the Beauport side.

Accordingly on July 31st, two transports armed with twenty guns were grounded within range of the French camp in front of Fort John-

stone. Another line vessel of sixty-five guns took up position in the stream opposite the Eastern Fort, and all three vessels opened fire on the French trenches, while forty big guns on the left side of Montmorency river, attacked on the flank.

Soon after several battalions of riflemen dispatched from Lévis and the Isle of Orléans, took up position behind the grounded transports. General Lévis was directing the French defence, which consisted mainly of trenches. Wolfe's artillery fire had less effect than he expected, the French losing no ground whatever. At half past one in the afternoon, the British appeared ready to attack the forts of the Montmorency river, but prompt French reinforcements frustrated the attempt. Night was beginning to fall with very little accomplished, when Wolfe decided to make a great effort. With the receding tide it was possible to ford the Montmorency river, which was done by the troops of the eastern side, while the regiments who had taken up position behind the grounded transports were disembarked under cover of the ship's guns. The whole force was formed up on the beach, and an attack was made on the French trenches, which necessitated the rushing of a hill. Half way up the hill, the attackers were met with a hail of bullets, forcing back their comrades coming behind them. To make matters worse a storm came up and made matters doubly difficult. The vigorous defence forced a retirement, but after reforming and assaulting afresh, the attack was again repulsed. Wolfe seeing that it was useless to renew the charge, ordered the retreat sounded.

The English casualties were over four hundred and fifty. Thus the first attempt had failed, and the impregnability of the position caused serious discussion among the British commanders, who started to consider the advisability of raising the siege. Wolfe was almost alone in his opinion that a second attempt should be made.

The British were however more successful in the West. Carillon was evacuated, Niagara capitulated, and Chevalier de la Corne-Saint-Luc, said he could not resist Johnstone's victorious army. At this juncture, it was decided by the French to send General Lévis to try and stem the tide. Both Montcalm and Governor Vaudreuil were in agreement as to his ability, but being unfortunately at variance themselves, it is possible that with Lévis present at Quebec, some of the serious subsequent blunders might not have been committed on the French side.

Battle of the Plains of Abraham Over a month elapsed, during which time there was much dissatisfaction in the British camp, and Wolfe had great difficulty in keeping up the morale of his men. Finally, with the discovery of means of scaling the heights just above the town, he conceived a daring plan, which would either mean victory, or the surrender of practically his entire army.

On September 10th, he reconnoitred from the south shore, rejected the plan of his brigadiers and completed his original idea of using the cove which now bears his name. By naval demonstrations he held a large portion of Montcalm's force at Beauport below Quebec, while with other manoeuvres, he endeavoured to draw a French force under Bougainville, as near Pointe-aux-Trembles as possible.

After three days and nights of consummate manoeuvring over a river front of thirty miles, he landed his army under cover of night (September 12th, 13th) at Wolfe's Cove, and after overcoming the guard, he ascended the heights.

The following morning found him much to the consternation of the French, ready for battle on the Plains of Abraham. Wolfe's daring and originality was again displayed in forming his troops for battle; for the first time in the history of armies, he disposed his men in a two-deep thin red line, a tactic and strategy exactly suiting the circumstances of the operations.

Montcalm, who had been held at Beauport by Wolfe's naval demonstrations, hastened to the scene with his troops. When he had his men drawn up for battle, he received a request from de Vaudreuil, asking him to delay the battle until he could send further troops from the city, and to give Bougainville a chance to come up with reinforcements. Montcalm thought, and time has subsequently proved him to be right, that delay would strengthen Wolfe's position, and with three thousand five hundred men against Wolfe's army of just under five thousand, the battle commenced at ten o'clock.

It was short but deadly. Montcalm rushed to and fro encouraging his wavering battalions, while Wolfe on the right of his army, personally directed the attack. A bullet struck him on the wrist, around which he wrapped a handkerchief, but while leading a charge he received a more dangerous wound. His bright uniform made him an easy target for the sharpshooters, and a third bullet struck him full in the chest. He staggered, and calling an officer nearby said, "Support me, my brave men must not see me fall". He was carried to the rear where one of the

officers wished to call a surgeon. "Quite needless" sighed the General, "I am done for!" He lived long enough to know that the enemy had yielded, and his last words were, "The Lord be praised, I die in peace!"

The brave Montcalm vainly endeavoured to rally the fugitives, but it was quite useless, and while retreating towards St. Louis Gate, he was wounded by two successive shots. Three soldiers supported him on his horse as he entered the city, where he died in the residence of Dr. Arnoux. His last recorded words were, "I die content. I shall not see the English enter Quebec." He was buried in a hole made by a shell in the Ursulines' Convent Chapel.

The remnants of the French army retreated to Beauport, where they were later joined by General Lévis. And Quebec was surrendered to the English on September 18th. General Murray remained as Governor of the city, with a force of six thousand men. The British fleet sailed for England in October, with Wolfe's body on board.

Battle of Ste. Foye The French were however not disposed to give up the fruits of their hundred and fifty years of labour without a struggle, and the following year (1760) in April, an army which General Lévis had organized, captured the heights of Ste. Foye village. This occurred on the morning of 28th. General Murray, who might better have stood on the defensive, took the initiative, and left the city with his men to meet Lévis, taking up the same position which Wolfe had occupied in the decisive battle of the previous year. The engagement was bloody and fierce, and pressing home an advantage, Lévis forced the British army to give way.

But Lévis had won an empty victory, for the English retired to the citadel, which was still to be taken. And now we see the wisdom of Pitt's naval policy, for the expected reinforcements from France were never able to sail, owing to the British control of the Seas. Therefore, when Admiral Saunders arrived with English reinforcements on May 15th, the gallant Lévis was compelled to abandon the siege, after having written to de Vaudreuil, "I consider the colony lost beyond recall." It was indeed definitely lost for the capitulation was signed at Montreal on the eighth of September following.

Quebec under English Domination The British were particularly fortunate in their choice of the first two Governors of the colony. General Murray was very tactful and generous in dealing with the French, although some of his subordinates were not imbued with the same wisdom. General Guy Carleton

who succeeded him as Governor in 1766, had the same broad and tolerant ideas of what constituted his duties, and he is credited with being largely instrumental in framing the "Quebec Act" of 1774, which was passed by the British Parliament. This act re-established French Laws, emancipated Catholics, and provided for a regular form of Government, to which Catholics would be admitted as members.

This tolerant policy was soon to bear fruit, for under pressure of unfair taxation, the English colonies to the South had rebelled, and were about to declare their independence. Canada's rejection of their offer to join hands resulted in Quebec being threatened for the last time in 1775. In this engagement the French remained loyal to the British Crown, and when called to arms by Carleton, they responded readily.

On November 14th, 1775, General Arnold with a small army arrived at Ste. Foye, having travelled by the route of the Kennebec and Chaudiere rivers, an expedition which was at that time considered bold and impracticable. He was later joined by Montgomery, who had on his way captured the forts of St. Johns, Isle-aux-Noix and Montreal. General Carleton, who had abandoned Montreal, in order to reach Quebec to personally direct its defence, was obliged to travel in an open boat with his staff, all the way from Sorel.

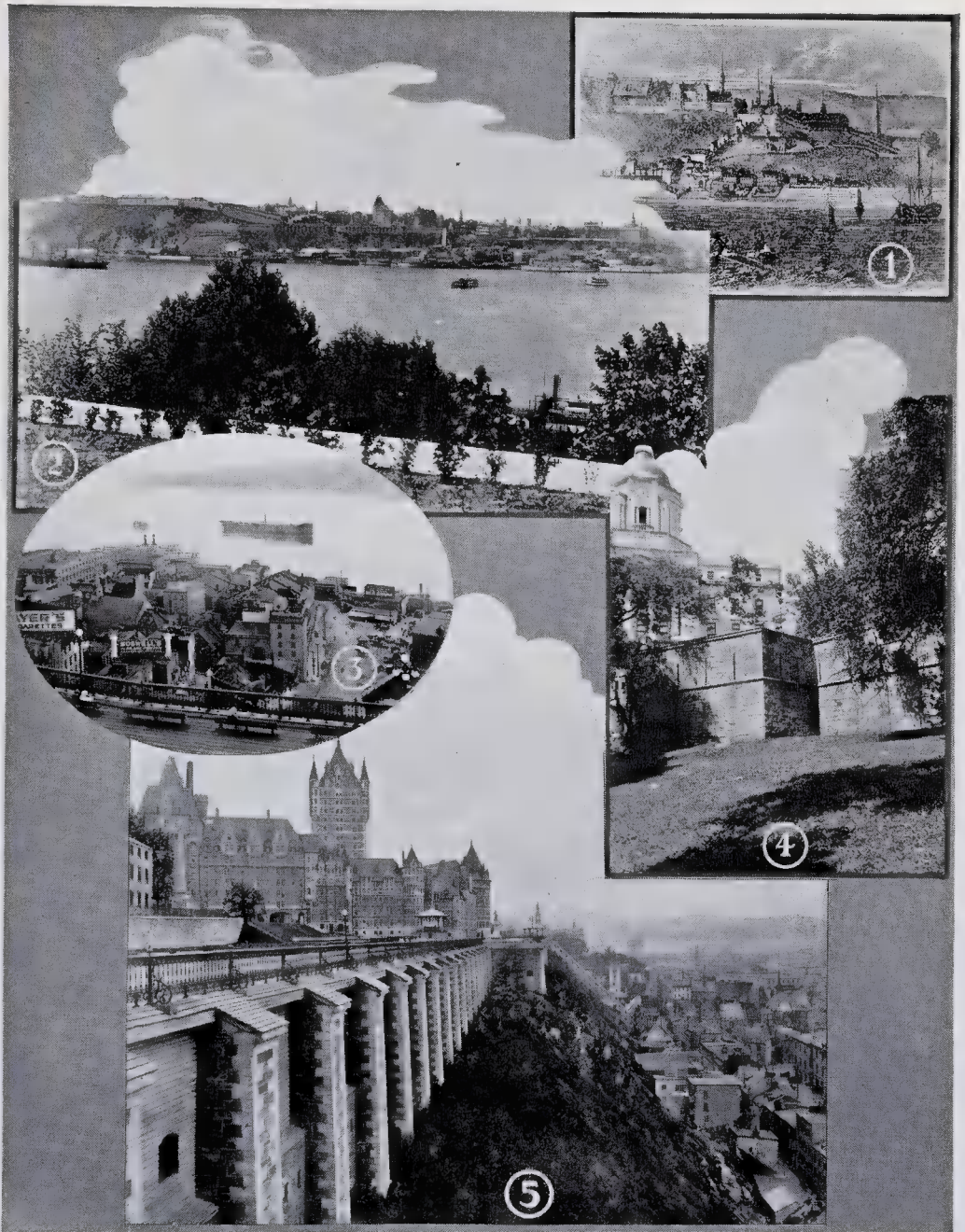
After an unsuccessful siege lasting two months, Montgomery decided on a bold stroke in an effort to capture Quebec. Arnold, who held St. Roch suburbs, was to make himself master of the Lower Town and meet Montgomery at the foot of Mountain Hill, which they were to boldly climb. Accordingly at 2 a.m. on the morning of December 31st, Montgomery advanced along Champlain street with seven hundred men, but at the narrowest point of the street, three guns were mounted and left in charge of some French Canadian militia men. A volley was fired at thirty paces, which killed Montgomery and a number of his men. The rest fled. Arnold met with no better luck, for while trying to storm a barricade, he was attacked from the rear by reinforcements and forced to surrender. The American loss in killed and wounded was about one hundred, with four hundred and fifty prisoners. The remainder of the American forces occupied St. Roch until May 6th, when the siege was raised owing to the arrival of reinforcements from England.

General Montgomery was buried at the foot of Citadel Hill, but many years after, the Governor General granted permission for the removal of the body to New York, where it was interred with all the honors due a gallant and brave warrior.

The history of Quebec to the present day, is devoid of any further battles or sieges, and takes the form of orderly political and commercial development, the course of which was from time to time temporarily retarded by disastrous fires and disease.

There were of course at times, political conflicts of a racial nature, but the present harmony and goodwill which exist between the two races is evidence of the fact that they never became serious enough to interfere with the country's progress. Some of the most important events of the succeeding years are as follows: the year 1791 saw the institution of the first representative Government; during the period 1822-33 extensive walls and fortifications were built by the Imperial Government at a cost of \$35,000,000; in 1833 the "Royal William", which was the first steamer to cross the Atlantic, was launched in Quebec; in 1856, Quebec was made the seat of Government for Lower Canada; in 1867 the Dominion of Canada was created, making the old city the capital of a new province.

The numerous fires which destroyed many historic spots, will be found in the historical table at the end of this book.



1—Quebec, as it appeared in 1720. 2—General view of Quebec, from the Lévis shore. 3—Part of Lower Town, as seen from Dufferin Terrace. 4—A quaint corner in Quebec. The ramparts near the Post Office. 5—Dufferin Terrace and the Chateau Frontenac, and the Lower Town at the foot of the cliff.



1—Ancient house on St. Louis street, said to have been used by General Montcalm as his headquarters during the memorable siege of 1759. 2—Mountain Hill in winter, with Post Office towering above. 3—Old muzzle-loader keeping silent watch along Ramparts street. 4—The antique "calèche" is still popular with the tourists. 5—An open air market scene in old Quebec.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF QUEBEC

From its very origin, Quebec assumed the martial aspect which it has retained even to this day. Its first fortifications date back from the time of its foundation by Samuel de Champlain, who after building himself a house in 1608, erected a fort on the spot where his statue now stands at the end of Dufferin Terrace.

Montmagny who succeeded him as Governor of New France, rebuilt the fort in stone and improved it considerably. Later, Frontenac gave to the fortifications the proportions of a citadel, enclosing what was then the Upper Town, inside a wall made of stone, earthen embankments and wooden palisades.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, a chain of much stronger fortifications was started under the direction of de Léry, according to plans prepared by the famous Vauban, Commissioner-General of Fortifications for Louis XIV. The work was carried on for over a half century, by Le Mercier and later by Pontleroy, who had succeeded de Léry as engineers of the Government.

At the time of the cession of New France to England, these fortifications were in a very bad state, following the two sieges of the city, first by the English in 1759 and then the year after, by the French, who were trying to regain their lost capital.

Shortly after the Conquest and later in 1775, the walls were repaired and reinforced here and there, but it was evident that on account of the new situation created by the successful revolution of the New England States, much more elaborate and more powerful fortifications were required to make of Quebec, a stronghold for British power in America. That is why from 1795, the Government of England was busily engaged for many years in improving the system of defence around the old city.

It was not until 1823 that the present fortifications of Quebec were started, after plans approved by England's great soldier, the Duke of Wellington, who however, never crossed the Atlantic to inspect the work he had recommended. These were continued until 1832 at the total cost of \$35,000,000 paid by the Imperial Government. Thus was Quebec rendered impregnable, either from land or water attacks. It was during that period that the present Citadel was erected, with its powerful stone walls, its moats, its earthen ramparts, its secret underground passages, its powder-houses, its arsenals and its menacing bastions planted on the

high rock from which they dominate the city and command the mighty St. Lawrence. It was at that time that the enclosure walls around the Upper Town were rebuilt, with new bastions and new gates and that the system of defence was completed by the erection outside the city, of four Martello towers, three of which are yet standing.

It is doubtful if with the present development of heavy artillery, the fortifications of to-day could protect the place against an attack, but obsolete and harmless as they are, they constitute one of the most valuable assets of the old capital. They give Quebec this character of mediæval fortress, unique in America, which the tourists will always eagerly look for. They add to its picturesqueness and it is to be hoped that they will always be preserved, for a Quebec without ramparts, without gates and without the Citadel, would not, in spite of its imposing situation, offer half of its present interest to the visitor and amateur of archaic beauty.

The chain of ramparts stretching around most of the Upper Town and including Dufferin Terrace, the Citadel, the Arsenal, the batteries, etc., constitute what is certainly the most interesting promenade to be made by the tourist in Quebec. By walking along these almost uninterrupted fortifications circling around the ancient city, one has an idea of the titanic enterprise accomplished in the early days to ensure the security of the "Gibraltar of America", as Quebec has often been called.

The Citadel itself is probably the most impressive sight offered in the whole city of Quebec. Perched on the summit of the historical Cape Diamond, the mighty fortress stands high above the city and the surrounding countryside, over which it seems to extend its protection. Approached from any direction, it inspires one with awe and admiration.

Access to the formidable precincts of the Citadel is gained by Citadel Hill, through Chain Gate leading inside the ditches, and then by Dalhousie Gate which allows the visitor into the very interior of the fortress. Across the parade ground lying within the walls, one may walk to the King's Bastion and view the wonderful panorama stretching at his feet. It is one of the grandest and most glorious spectacles that it has been given the human eye to contemplate. To the left, lies the city with Dufferin Terrace and the Chateau Frontenac in the immediate foreground; at the base of the cliff, 300 feet below, the majestic St. Lawrence rolls its deep waters towards the sea, dividing its course in two branches in front of Orléans Island; to the right, across the river, is Lévis with

its small houses scattered for many miles along the high cliffs; in the background stretches the coast of Beauport and its quaint villages, while far away in the distance may be seen the tops of the Laurentian Hills, cloaked in the white clouds which sink down at the horizon. From all the other parapets, splendid views may also be obtained.

The Citadel is armed with powerful guns of modern construction and possesses also many old cannons, the glory of former days, which help to preserve the historical atmosphere of the place. Among these, the tourists are shown in Citadel Square, a small brass gun captured from the Americans at Bunker Hill, by the English troops.

When visiting Quebec, the Governor-General resides at the Citadel, in special quarters put at his disposal by the military authorities. These occupy one portion of the central square, while other buildings, including the officers' mess, the stores, etc., are also located around the parade ground. A small museum situated close to the Commandant's office, contains many relics of the past and is well worth a visit. The troops' barracks are situated behind the thick walls and are mostly all casemated.

To the famous 22nd Regiment now quartered in the Citadel, has been committed the guard of the old fortress.

A great interest is also attached to the gates of Quebec, **The Gates** which in spite of their modern appearance, recall the old military regime. None of the six original gates exist to-day, for they had to disappear in turn, to allow the natural development of the city. Two of them, however, were reconstructed and in a style of architecture that does credit to those who were responsible for their restoration; they are St. Louis and Kent Gates. The others that were demolished, were Prescott Gate on Mountain Hill, Palace Gate near the Arsenal and the old palace of the French Intendants, and Hope Gate. The last to be taken down was St. John Gate, over St. John Street. It was considered an obstacle to the heavy traffic on that busy thoroughfare of the city.

To enhance the quaint and picturesque character of Quebec, a movement has been started recently among the civic authorities to restore some of the other old gates.

DUFFERIN TERRACE

The citizens of Quebec are justly proud of Dufferin Terrace, for it is certainly one of the most beautiful promenades to be seen in any city of this continent, if not of the whole world. This magnificent board-walk, extending over a considerable portion of the cliff which overlooks the Lower Town, is one of the chief points of interest of the old city, and no visitor would think of leaving Quebec without admiring from its railings the wonderful panorama which may be viewed from such an elevation. Dufferin Terrace is built nearly two hundred feet above the level of the river, and though the view from it, has not the magnitude of that obtained from the top of the Citadel, it is one which will nevertheless be remembered forever. The life going on in the Lower Town, the busy traffic around the harbour, the movement of shipping in the river, may be better observed from the Terrace than from any other point in the city.

Though it is said that a promenade or observatory existed on that part of Cape Diamond since the early days of the colony, it is only from 1879 that Dufferin Terrace has been given its present dimensions. Formerly named after Lord Durham, who when Governor of the country, had extended it considerably, it was thought only just later, to give it the name of Lord Dufferin, for in 1878, the latter prepared and looked after the execution of plans which increased by four times the size of this unique promenade. It was inaugurated in 1879 by Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, and on that occasion, the five kiosks erected along the edge of the Terrace received the names of Victoria, Louise, Lorne, Frontenac and Plessis.

Dufferin Terrace now extends over a length of 1,500 feet, with an average width of sixty feet. Lying under the shadow of the beautiful Chateau Frontenac at one end, it is terminated at the other by Citadel Hill over which crowns the mighty fortress, with its massive stone walls and its menacing batteries.

Needless to say that the Terrace is the favorite promenade place for the people of Quebec. Considered as the social rendez-vous of the city, it is a common thing on beautiful summer evenings as well as on Sunday afternoons, to see hundreds of men and women, mostly young people, walking up and down the planked platform, in groups or in couples,

busily chatting together and nodding to friends and acquaintances as they are met. For Dufferin Terrace is to Quebec in a certain sense, what the Forum was to Rome; everybody is sure to meet there. Old people, tired business men, pretty girls, young students, poets, artists and children, all flock to this promenade of "Pas-Perdus" in their moments of leisure, to seek recreation, see familiar faces, hear the latest news, perhaps to engage in some innocent flirtation and always to admire the picturesque panorama stretching beneath.

The arrival of large transatlantic steamers is usually heralded from the Terrace, as they steam up the river between Orléans Island and Pointe-Lévis; the landing of official personalities is watched from the same spot, as is the anchoring of war vessels visiting the ancient capital.

It was leaning over the railing of the Terrace, that during the last war, many waved a last farewell to a son, a brother, a fiancé or a husband, leaving for overseas to defend honor and country on the battle-fields of France. The spectacle offered by the vast fleet of transports anchored amid stream and ready to depart with the first Canadian contingent in September, 1914, will never be forgotten by those who had the opportunity to be in Quebec in those days of patriotic enthusiasm.

With the renewed activity of winter sports in recent years, the Terrace is the scene of great gatherings of snowshoers, skiers, and amateurs of tobogganing during the winter carnival. A toboggan slide is usually erected every winter at the far end of the Terrace, down Citadel Hill, and a skating rink is maintained near the Chateau Frontenac for the use of the guests of the palatial hotel.

A great improvement to Dufferin Terrace was made a little over twenty years ago, when the city's favorite promenade was connected with the famous Cove Fields by a series of stairways and board-walks running from its south western extremity, up the rugged slopes of Cape Diamond, then along the base of the Citadel's thick walls, until the heights spreading behind the fortress are reached. More than 1,800 feet long, these steps and platforms command a view only to be compared to the one obtained from the highest bastions of the Citadel. Strenuous as it may be, the walk up to Cove Fields by this passage will never be regretted.

THE PARKS

Montmorency Park and the Grand Battery

Almost directly in front of the Post Office, from which it is separated by Mountain Hill street, there is a pretty little park called Montmorency, in honor of the first bishop of Quebec, Mgr. Francois de Laval-Montmorency. It is like a pleasant resting place for those who may want to stop a few moments after the tiresome ascent from the Lower Town, through the steep and winding Mountain Hill. Montmorency Park is a favorite spot with the students of Laval University and is also a fine point of observation over the harbour and a certain portion of the business section of the city. Under the grove of trees which give a still more inviting character to this place, has been unveiled some time ago a statue of Lafontaine, the great Canadian patriot and statesman. It is one of Quebec's most recent monuments.

Extending immediately from Montmorency Park in a north-westerly direction, is the Grand Battery, a long row of old cannons pointing towards the broad expanse of the river, as if guarding the city against some imaginary enemy. This battery, the largest in Quebec, is a point of interest seldom overlooked by the visitor, who gets there, besides a touch of historical romance, a beautiful outlook over the surrounding country.

Ramparts street, as its name indicates, runs along the ramparts which skirt the edge of the cliff, from the top of Mountain Hill to Palace Gate. It is one of the oldest residential streets of Quebec.

Place d'Armes, Governor's Garden and Market Square

The Place d'Armes or Grande Place, as it was known under the French regime, is that shaded little opening lying in front of the Chateau Frontenac, where in the old days a party of fugitive Hurons driven from their prosperous villages of the Great Lakes, came to live under the protection of the French, after having been defeated by the barbarous Iroquois. What a change since those eventful days! It seems impossible to associate the idea of the primitive "teepees" of the Indians once camped on that spot, with the majestic and elaborate Chateau Frontenac, whose massive structure overshadows the pretty square.

In the centre of Place d'Armes stands a monument erected recently in honor of the Sacred Heart to commemorate the establishment of the Catholic Faith in Canada.

Under the French regime and during the early period of English occupation, Place d'Armes was used as a parade ground for the troops, as well as a meeting place for the worshippers at the Recollet church, which for a long while stood in its immediate vicinity.

On the other side of the Chateau Frontenac, fronting on Des Carrières street and running parallel with Dufferin Terrace, is another small but picturesque park called Governor's Garden. Besides many beautiful trees, it has as chief attraction for the visitor, the famous monument erected to the memory of the two rival generals who in 1759, met such a glorious death on the Plains of Abraham; the victorious Wolfe and the vanquished Montcalm.

Another open space stretching in front of the Basilica and once a market place, must also be mentioned. It was formerly the centre of many gatherings, but it is only used to-day as a public pathway for those going from Buade to Fabrique streets, or vice versa. An old building still standing on the southern side of this square was used as a tavern way back in 1647, it is said. It was then kept by Jacques Boisdon and was called the "Baril d'Or" or Golden Barrel. The keeper, as it is stated in a deed signed by the authorities of the time, had the right to serve liquor anytime, except during mass, vespers or catechism.

The Plains of Abraham Old maps of Quebec and vicinity showed as the Plains of Abraham, this vast expanse of land extending from the walls of the city as far as Marchmont, near Wolfe's Cove.

But the grant received from the Company of New France in 1635, by Abraham Martin, after whom the historical heights are named, was far from being so extensive. It appears to have covered the ground situated between Ste. Genevieve and Claire-Fontaine streets, but as Martin's cattle often wandered over the surrounding country, the whole territory was soon known as the Heights of Abraham.

A visit to the scene of the ever memorable battles of 1759 and 1760, which were to have such a tremendous influence over the future of Canada, should not be overlooked by the tourist coming to Quebec. Easy access to the Plains may be gained by following Grande Allée avenue, or rather by walking over Cove Fields, which on account of their situation high above the river, afford a grand and picturesque panoramic view. After passing what are the remains of old British fortifications put up on these Fields at the close of the eighteenth century, one gets a glimpse of the historical grounds stretching to the west, which down to recent times,

have been associated in the popular mind with the site of the famous battle. The engagement has however been positively defined as having occurred a little further north, in what is to-day a select residential section, although the Plains figured largely in the operations of Wolfe's army in the early hours preceding the battle. Wolfe's lines extended roughly from the Observatory to St. John street, following a little to the west, the present De Salaberry street. Montcalm's army stretched in a line following that marked out by the Martello towers, to near the top of Sauvageau Hill. It was on the space separating those lines that the shock of the battle took place. The actual battlefield is to-day occupied by St. Bridget's Asylum, Jeffry Hale Hospital, the Franciscans' Convent and many private residences. As the real site of the battle has long been built over, the adjoining ground known as the race course, has been purchased and transformed into a public park to commemorate the event which took place nearer the city. West of this new park is the locality known at the time of the French as "Ruisseau St. Denis, a brook which permitted the ascent up the cliff, of Wolfe and his soldiers, from the point called Wolfe's Cove, where the invaders had effected their landing. The steep and narrow roadway by which the English commander led his men to the scene of his death, is still plainly visible. It was also up that path that was dragged the six-pounder gun, the only piece of artillery said to have been used by the British in the battle which decided the destiny of Canada.

The battle of Ste. Foye, often termed as the second battle of the Plains of Abraham, was fought between Generals Murray and Lévis in April, 1760, on the heights situated north of Wolfe's Cove and west of the scene of the first engagement. The English army was lined up almost on the spot occupied by Wolfe's forces in September previous, though inclining a little more towards Ste. Foye Road, while Lévis had extended his lines where Belvedere Road is to-day. In their eagerness to regain the city, the French troops fought with such valour on that occasion, that Murray's Highlanders were unable to stand their shock, and the spectacle set by Montcalm's soldiers seven months before was renewed, when the panic-stricken troops of Murray fled in all directions, abandoning guns, ammunition, dead and wounded. Lévis had avenged Montcalm, but it was a lost victory, for the arrival of English vessels with reinforcements a few days later, forced Lévis to raise the siege of the city, after writing to Vaudreuil, then Governor of New France, that he thought the colony doomed.



A BIT OF OLD QUEBEC. THE RAMPARTS.



A monument erected on the site of this second battle recalls the memory of the 4,000 British and French soldiers who fell in the engagement. It is called the "Monument des Braves".

A project of city embellishment was started a few years ago to make of a large portion of the Plains of Abraham, a vast park called Battlefields Park. Many improvements, consisting mainly in roads, paths, terraces, levelling, have already been completed and the work is still going on. When it is all finished, Quebec will have a beautiful park, unique for its historical character as well as for its picturesqueness.

The Esplanade and Parliament Grounds The "Esplanade" is the name given to the expanse of verdure fringed with graceful trees, which extends inside the old ramparts, between St. Louis and Kent Gates. It is bounded on the eastern side by d'Auteuil street. The Esplanade was used once as a parade ground for the troops located in Quebec. A few old guns and mortars are all that remain from the glory of its former days. A monument erected in 1905 to the memory of the Canadian soldiers who fell in South Africa, stands on this square.

Facing the Provincial Parliament Buildings on Grande Allée, is a large area of open ground planted with lovely trees and dotted with beautiful flower-beds in the summer season, which constitutes a very attractive park in that residential section of the city. It forms part of the grounds purchased from the Government of Canada by the Province of Quebec in 1876, for the purpose of erecting the Legislative and Departmental Buildings. These grounds were formerly a popular resort for cricketers, as well as for old time travelling circuses. The Garneau and Mercier monuments are to be seen here.

THE CHURCHES

The Basilica . It has been said that Quebec was not only a city of fortifications, but also one of churches and religious institutions. This may be true to a certain extent, for the ancient capital possesses within its limits an unusual number of temples, monasteries, hospitals and teaching institutions, some of modern origin and others dating back from the days of the French regime.

Though a conflagration recently gutted the Basilica of Notre-Dame and destroyed the priceless art treasures it contained, the description of the magnificent old temple that is no more, should be placed at the beginning of this chapter. On December 21st, 1922, the Mother Church of the ancient capital, one of the most venerable and historic monuments of the North American continent, was reduced to a mass of ruins and débris. In place of the majesty and beauty that was the admiration of her people and of the visitors from many lands, there was within a few hours, nothing left but a burned skeleton of thick walls and decapitated towers. The destruction of the Basilica of Quebec was an irreparable loss, not only for the Catholics and the French Canadians, but for the whole population of the country. The ancient temple was a relic of past centuries and formed part of the national patrimony of Canada. It is to be hoped that the architectural features of the old church will be retained in the new Basilica soon to go up on the historic site.

The Basilica which stood on Market Square, ranked first among all the churches of the city, not only for the fact that it was the Mother Church of the Archdiocese, but also because up to the date of its destruction, it was the oldest temple in existence in Québec. The chapels, built by Champlain at the very beginning of the colony, have in fact disappeared long ago.

The construction of the old cathedral, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was commenced in 1647 and Mass was said for the first time within its precincts in 1650. It was consecrated in 1666 by Mgr. de Laval, first bishop of Quebec, whose See extended then over all North America, with exception of the Spanish colonies in the south. The church originally affected the shape of a Latin cross, with a unique nave of one hundred feet long by thirty-eight wide. But during the course of its long existence, the venerable temple had shared the various fates of the city

of Champlain and undergone many changes before assuming its last appearance.

A century after its foundation, that is from 1745 to 1748, the Cathedral was partially reconstructed after plans prepared by Chaussegros de Léry, and it was then that the lateral naves were added, increasing thus the seating capacity of the holy edifice. The unusual massiveness of the square pillars which in two rows supported the high vaulted roof, is explained by the fact that the central nave constituted all the church at its origin, and that openings had to be cut through the thick walls when these additions were made.

The Cathedral was badly damaged by the English bombardment in 1759 and it was not until 1768 that it was repaired and enlarged to its last dimensions, which were in length, 216 feet and in width, 94 feet, with a capacity of 4,000 worshippers. The cut stone facade was added in 1843. In 1874, it was raised to the rank of Basilica Minor. The high altar of the sanctuary, richly adorned with artistic decorations, was crowned with an elegant canopy supported by angels, while other altars of beautiful design stood in different parts of the temple. A chapel dedicated to the Holy Heart and adjoining the right nave, was a monument by itself, with its marble altar, its frescoes and decorations. Two other small chapels were located near the vestibules of the Basilica; one dedicated to Notre-Dame de Pitié and the other to St. Joseph.

The Basilica contained many relics, valuable paintings by old European masters and inscriptions giving the names of illustrious dead resting in eternal sleep in the crypt. Among these are four Governors of New France, many Church dignitaries and prominent military and political men. As it stood until the fire, the old church was an edifice of great beauty, rich in decorations, works of art and historical interest.

**Notre-Dame
des Victoires** The little church of the Lower Town is one of the most interesting buildings in Quebec, though it holds no pretention to architectural beauty. Its association with two very important events in the life of New France, has endowed it with a touch of historical romance which the tourist will not fail to grasp when visiting its humble precincts.

The inscription "1688" placed over the entrance indicates the date of its erection. Other tablets placed on the interior walls resume its history. They recall that it was under the pontificate of Innocent XI, under the reign of Louis XIV, during the episcopate of François de Laval and when Denonville was Governor of New France, that the foundations of

the chapel were laid. Dedicated to the Child Jesus at first, it had just been opened to the cult when the colony was threatened by a great danger. Admiral Phipps had appeared before Quebec with a powerful fleet in 1690, and a bombardment was imminent. Count de Frontenac, who had replaced Denonville shortly before, handled the situation with such pluck in this critical moment, that the enemy raised anchor and departed after staying in front of the city for only three days. The alarmed population sighed with relief and to show its gratitude to the Virgin whose intercession they had implored in the hour of danger, decided to give the new church the name of Notre-Dame de la Victoire.

Twenty years later, Quebec was menaced by a similar danger. A more powerful fleet under the command of Admiral Sir Hovenden Walker, was sailing up the St. Lawrence with the intention of besieging the French city. This time the colonists were almost giving up all hopes, as no adequate defence could be opposed to such a formidable invading force. But it seemed that Providence was once again protecting New France. A furious storm wrecked Walker's vessels on Egg Island in the Gulf, and the terrible danger disappeared. To commemorate this providential interference, the church was renamed Notre-Dame des Victoires. A quaint old painting still to be seen above the altar, recalls this event; the enemy's vessels are represented washed by the heavy seas in the darkness of night, while the guardian angel of New France hovers above, as if leading them to destruction.

The church of 1688 stood till 1759, when it was partially destroyed during the siege, to the great desolation of the people. The time of victories was over. But the walls were still standing, and as soon as peace came, the beloved little temple was rebuilt as it looks to-day, an interesting and precious relic of the past. Its second centenary was gloriously celebrated in 1888.

The English Cathedral There are many Protestant churches in Quebec, naturally of more recent construction than most of those belonging to the Catholic Faith. Amongst them, the English Cathedral built on the site of the ancient church of the Recollets and consecrated in 1804, is the oldest in existence. It stands close to Place d'Armes, only separated by a block from the Basilica. Often the bells of the two old temples calling the worshippers to holy services, mingle their chimes together.

After the cession of Canada to England, the Protestants were permitted to use the church of the Recollet Fathers to hold their services,

this permission being continued to them after the confiscation of the Recollets' properties by the Crown, until a fire razed the building in 1796. The ground was then acquired by Bishop Jacob Mountain, first Anglican prelate of Quebec, and the present building was put up at the expense of King George III, and named the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity.

It contains many objects of historical interest, among which are the colors presented by Prince Arthur to the 69th Regiment, then garrisoned in the city. The Governor-General has a special pew in the Cathedral; this has at various times been occupied by many high personages and even by members of the Royal family visiting Quebec. The rectory adjoining the Cathedral was built in 1842 and All Saints chapel, in 1844.

Amongst the other Protestant churches of Quebec, we may mention Trinity Episcopal Church, in St. Stanislas street; the Methodist Church, in the same street; the Baptist Church, on Grande Allée; St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, in Ste. Anne Street; Chalmers' Presbyterian Church, in Ste. Ursule street and St. Matthew's Episcopal Church in St. John street.

The Seminary Chapel

The ancient chapel of the Seminary, destroyed by fire in 1888, was not a very remarkable building from the point of view of architecture, but it contained many objects of art including rare and valuable paintings, which unhappily could not be saved from the conflagration. Among other relics destroyed were also portions of the Holy Cross and the Crown of Thorns, besides a rich reliquary presented to the Seminary by Pope Leo XIII.

The new chapel is a modest edifice from the outside, but its fine and tasty interior decorations class it amongst the most artistic temples of the city. It is divided into three naves, with a sanctuary slightly elevated and much narrower than the rest of the chapel. A choir occupied by a beautiful organ, stands at the back, while on both sides there are two galleries supported by pillars dividing the central nave from the lateral ones. The beauty of the chapel consists chiefly in its bright decorations, its ten marble altars and its richly colored windows, through which filters the light from the exterior. The present chapel of the Seminary was inaugurated in March, 1900, many bishops, priests and civil dignitaries being present at the ceremony. The remains of Mgr. de Laval, which at the time of his death in 1708, had been deposited in the Basilica, were discovered in the course of some excavation work in 1877, and were transferred to the Seminary chapel, in May, 1878.

Saint-Jean-Baptiste Church It is one of the largest in Quebec, measuring more than two hundred feet in length, with a steeple rising nearly to the same number of feet in height.

Built on the top of a hill in St. John street, it towers over the houses of St. Roch and St. Sauveur wards. Like most Catholic temples, Saint-Jean-Baptiste Church affects the shape of a Latin cross, with three naves and two transepts. The interior is very bright, all the decorations being done in white and gold. The exterior walls and facade are of cut stone, and Mr. Peachy, the architect, inspired himself from the churches of St. Augustin and La Trinité, in Paris, for preparing the plans of this edifice.

Notre-Dame du Chemin "Our Lady of the Road", such is the well chosen name of this pretty little church standing on Ste. Foye Road, for it seems to invite the passers-by to stop a moment and rest themselves in prayer, on their voyage through life. It is a pleasant temple with one nave only and two transepts used as side chapels, one dedicated to St. Joseph and the other to the Virgin Mary. No galleries or pillars obstruct the view in the interior, and the decoration is most artistic.

A high statue of the Virgin, a copy it is said, of an old picture of the mother of Jesus venerated in Rome under the name of Notre-Dame du Chemin, "La Madonna della Strada", stands in front of this church, above the steps leading to the entrance. The original picture, painted more than a thousand years ago, is supposed to have worked many miracles in the city of the Popes. Close to the church of Notre-Dame du Chemin, is the Villa Manrèse, used as a rectory and also as a place of spiritual rest for those who wish to leave their worldly affairs for a few days, in order to seek in prayers, a consolation to their troubles.

Other Catholic Churches As it has been said before, Quebec is a city of churches. There are many other Catholic temples, but it would be too long to describe them in these pages. Let us only mention the names of the principal ones: they are St. Patrick's Church, in MacMahon street, established in 1832 for the use of the Irish Catholics and now under the ministrations of the Redemptorist Fathers; the new St. Patrick's Church on Grande Allée; the churches of St. Sauveur, St. Roch and St. Malo; the church of the Patronage; Notre-Dame de la Garde, located near the wharves at the foot of Cape Diamond, close to the spot where Montgomery met his tragic death in 1775; the churches of Jacques Cartier, of Notre Dame de Lourdes, of the Franciscan Sisters, of the Sacred Heart, etc.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND HOSPITALS

Quebec Seminary Since the complete destruction by fire of the venerable old Basilica, which for over two hundred and fifty years had stood solid on the rock of Quebec, defying time and bombardments, the Seminary is the oldest of the various edifices situated in this part of the city circled by Buade, Port Dauphin, Ramparts, Hébert and Ste. Famille streets. This imposing group of buildings composed of Laval University and the Cardinal's Palace, besides the Seminary and the destroyed Basilica, had deserved to be called the "Citadel of the Catholic Faith" in Quebec.

The Seminary of Quebec, founded by Mgr. de Laval in 1663, was with the old Jesuits' College since demolished, the first institution of higher teaching established in the colony, as previous to the foundation of the latter in 1635, none but elementary schools existed either in Quebec or Three-Rivers. During the many years of its existence, the Seminary has been the witness of all the important events which have taken place in the country in more than two centuries. It has formed many generations of students, who in various states of life rendered valuable services to their country and their fellow-men, and it has gradually acquired more importance, developing simultaneously with the city, the province and Canada as a whole.

The Seminary deserves a visit. One may gain access to it by passing through the gate which opens on Fabrique street, leading to a square closed on three sides by the walls of the old institution itself. This, of course, is not the original building, for the Seminary which was first destroyed by the flames in 1701, was again burned down in 1705 and then was almost entirely demolished during the siege of 1759. It was afterwards rebuilt and improved little by little until it has reached its present development. It has been enlarged considerably in the last few years in view of accommodating the vast number of pupils attending its various classes. An important addition made to the Seminary is the imposing building recently erected on Ste. Famille street; standing five storeys in height, the new wing is built of stone and contains many classrooms, large lecture halls and a large swimming pool for the use of the students. This extension was put up on a piece of land where hops used to be grown in the days when the brewing of beer was a domestic

privilege. About the middle of the eighteenth century, the De Léry family had built on a portion of this land, a solid mansion which for a time was the select rendez-vous of all the society of Quebec. This stately old residence had to pass under the pickaxe of the demolishers, but only after having suffered the outrage of being used for many years as a carpenter's shop.

The Seminary of Quebec is divided into what is known as the Little Seminary—a school for general education, where modern languages, Latin, Greek, Sciences, etc., are taught by some seventy professors to an average of eight hundred pupils yearly—and the Grand Seminary, attended by those whom after passing through the former institution, desire to study Theology and become members of the clergy.

The private chapel of Mgr. Briant, one of the early bishops of the colony, has been preserved intact and can still be seen in the Seminary. In the middle of the square referred to above, is a tall elm tree which for over a half century has been a silent witness to the games and frolics of the pupils. It was planted by the late King Edward VII, when as Prince of Wales, he came to Canada on an extended visit, in 1860.

Laval University Adjoining the Seminary is Laval University, an outgrowth of the former, erected in 1857 and called after the venerable Mgr. de Laval, who devoted the greatest part of his life for the welfare of the colony and for the success of the institutions which he had established in New France. It is a nice six storey edifice, extending about nine hundred feet in length and seventy feet in depth, crowned by an elegant cupola visible for many miles around the city. Built on the lower part of Cape Diamond, but still two hundred feet above the St. Lawrence, the University commands a view of beauty and grandeur probably unique for such an institution in America.

If the edifice is imposing from the outside, it is not less remarkable inside, for it contains countless art treasures, painting galleries, lecture halls for the various Faculties, elaborate class-rooms, rare books and specimens of modern inventions. Its library is one of the richest in Canada, containing one hundred thousand volumes of all descriptions, among which are numerous old editions of "Canadiana" and valuable manuscripts pertaining to the early periods of the country. The museum of Natural History, Arts, Sciences and Geology has a magnificent collection of animals, birds, plants, Indian weapons, skulls, pottery and numerous relics of the French regime, only to be found there. All these objects are well catalogued and their inspection requires a visit of many hours.



1—A solitary guardian at the Citadel. 2—Citadel Square and the Governor-General's quarters. 3—Grand Battery and Citadel walls in winter. 4—Main entrance to Citadel of Quebec. 5—The little gun captured by the British at Bunker Hill in 1775, during the famous battle which marked the opening of hostilities between England and the Americans. A modern German field piece may be seen next to it. The Bunker Hill gun attracts the curiosity of people, particularly American tourists visiting the Citadel. 6—A battery of modern field guns on top of the Citadel.



1—St. John's Gate. 2—Kent Gate. 3—Palace Hill, the old Arsenal and Boswell Brewery standing on site of old Intendant's Palace. 4—St. Louis Gate, opening on Grande Allée street. 5—Little Champlain street below Dufferin Terrace, one of the narrowest thoroughfares in North America.

The Art Gallery is probably the richest in Canada, with its Salvator Rosas, its Téniers, its Van Dykes, its Joseph Vernet, Puget, Boussin, Lesieur, Romenelli, Tintoret, David and other paintings from equally renowned artists. In the huge and richly decorated reception room hangs a large portrait of the late Pope Benedict XV and various other portraits of Church dignitaries. On a table placed in the center of the room is a gold-bound box containing the charter of the University, obtained in 1852. Many distinguished persons were received in this room during the last fifty years.

Laval ranks amongst the best universities of Canada and is one of the prides of Quebec. It has four Faculties—Theology, Law, Medicine and Art. And a great number of colleges and seminaries disseminated through a large section of the province around Quebec city, are affiliated with it. More than one hundred professors are engaged in teaching the six or seven hundred students who frequent the institution.

The Convent of the Ursulines Only a few hundred steps from the Seminary of Quebec, is the imposing group of buildings of the Ursulines' Convent, a monastery and a teaching institution for girls, whose reputation has since long ago spread beyond the limits of the old capital. Daughters of leading French Canadian families from all over Canada are sent every year to this convent to receive their education from learned teachers recruited amongst the sisters of the Order.

These massive stone buildings with their gabled roofs, stand on a large area of ground bounded by St. Louis, Ste. Ursule, Ste. Anne, Desjardins and Parloir streets; the latter being a quaint little passage through which one may get to the main entrance of the convent.

The Ursulines' Convent, on account of the part it has played in the history of Quebec, almost since the foundation of the colony, is of particular interest to the tourist and to every Canadian desirous of improving his knowledge of the earlier periods of the history of his country. But one thing here is to be regretted; visitors are not allowed to enter the cloistered section of the institution because of the rules of the Order, strictly forbidding the intrusion of laymen within these precincts. It is only on rare occasions that such permission is granted to very high personages.

Upon their arrival in New France in 1639, the Ursulines, under the direction of Mother Marie de l'Incarnation, were located in the Lower Town, near the site of the little church of Notre-Dame des Vic-

toires. It was only in 1642 that the Upper Town monastery was founded by Madame de la Peltrie, a rich lady who had decided to lead a secluded existence in the colony just established by the French in America. The Convent was twice destroyed by fire, the first time in 1650 and the next in 1686. It was rebuilt in 1687 and the walls of this last building are still standing. It is said that on the occasion of the two fires, the whole population helped to repair the damage caused by the flames, so loved was Madame de la Peltrie. In 1712, the Convent was enlarged and since then, was gradually extended until it reached its present development. A first chapel was built in 1667, while a second one, larger and more elaborate, was put up in 1722. The latter was entirely rebuilt in 1901.

The Ursulines' Convent went through some very trying times in 1759, when the city was taken by Wolfe's troops. It suffered very much from the bombardment and when the enemy entered Quebec after their victory on the Plains of Abraham, a great number of their sick and wounded were put in the monastery to be taken care of. Troops were also quartered in the building for many months, the Nuns occupying in the meantime a separate section on the top flat. General Murray, Commander of the English forces, held his court for a while in a room of the Convent, and the historic table around which he sat with his officers to render judgment, is yet in the hands of the Nuns. It was there that the wicked and ever famous Corriveau woman was tried and condemned to hang, for the murder of her husband. The execution took place on Cove Fields and afterwards the body was exposed in an iron cage hanging from a pole, along a Lévis roadway. It stood there for a long time, balancing with the winds in the darkness of night and throwing useless fears in the hearts of the people. There are many art treasures in the Ursulines' Convent, including many old paintings and priceless relics of Saints kept in the chapel.

Following his glorious defeat at the hands of Wolfe's forces, Montcalm was transported, after having been fatally wounded on the field, either to his residence—the point was never definitely settled—or to the house of Dr. Joseph Arnoux, who practised medicine on St. Louis street. At one of these two places he passed away without having regained consciousness. His body was then interred within the chapel of the Ursulines, in a hole made by the explosion of a bomb fired during the siege. It was a befitting grave for such a soldier! Forgotten for a long time, the tomb was recovered in 1883, when some repair work was going on in a certain section of the walls. The skeleton was intact and

the skull of the great general is now kept in a glass case in custody of the chaplain, who will show it to visitors.

A marble tablet bearing a long and eulogious Latin epitaph composed by the French Academy of Inscriptions in 1763, was placed in the chapel in 1859, to the memory of Montcalm. It gives in full, his names and titles; it enumerates the various countries where he fought for his king; it praises his courage, his wisdom and his audacity; and it laments over his death. Another tablet fitted in the wall exactly over the grave, by order of Lord Aylmer in 1832, bears the following simple and eloquent inscription, in French:

Honor
to
Montcalm.
Fate in Depriving Him
of Victory,
Rewarded Him by
A Glorious Death

Facing this tablet, another one has been placed in the chapel to the memory of three Jesuits, whose remains were found during the demolition of the old Jesuits College in 1891; they were Father Jean de Quen, Father Jean du Perron and Brother Jean Liégeois.

The Commercial Academy

The Commercial Academy of Quebec, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, is the finest institution of its kind in the city. It is patronized by hundreds of pupils who are admitted every year within its walls, where they receive a sound secondary education, embracing Mathematics, History, Geography, Christian doctrine, Philosophy, French and English, Cosmography, Economics, Practical Business, etc.

The Academy, a large stone building extending 260 feet along Chauveau avenue, stands on part of the ground formerly occupied by the old Jesuits' College, at the rear of the City Hall, and forms one with another structure of the same dimensions on Cook street. It was in 1890, that seeking a new and more appropriate site for the school which had been founded by Father Auclair a few years before, Brother Stephen obtained from the Provincial Government a portion of the ground on which stood the barracks that had replaced the Jesuits' College. A first building was erected at the time and later extensions were

added, until the Academy reached its present size on Cook street. But as the reputation of the institution was spreading quickly, far beyond the limits of the city, attracting pupils from all the surrounding districts, it was deemed advisable in 1916 to enlarge it so as to allow boarders to be taken in. It was then that the construction of the Chauveau avenue wing was started, to be completed in 1918. The Commercial Academy is now one of the leading teaching institutions of Quebec for boys, and the whole population is justly proud of it. The Cadet Corps of the institution is said to be one of the finest in the country.

On the western side of Market Square and almost facing **Old Jesuits' College** the site of the Basilica, once stood the Jesuits' College, an institution which though demolished since 1878, cannot be passed in silence because of its former importance and its long association with the history and the development of the colony.

The Jesuits first came to Canada in 1625 and ten years after their first landing, for they had left New France during the occupation of the country by the Kirkes from 1629 to 1632, they began the construction of a school for the purpose of teaching the children of the early colonists. Destroyed by fire five years later, this wooden structure was replaced in 1647 by one of stone, situated on the spot where the College afterwards stood for more than two centuries. It was subsequently rebuilt and enlarged, and finally formed the important three storey edifice occupying the four sides of a square, which had to disappear in 1878 under the picks and dynamite of the demolishers, in order to make room for the new City Hall. With it went a relic of a glorious period of battles, discoveries and pioneering. The Jesuit Fathers, from the time of their arrival in Quebec, indulged in perilous missionary work amongst the numerous tribes of Indians scattered all over the continent. For them, distances were no obstacle, and paddling their frail bark canoes, they travelled to unknown parts of America, teaching the doctrine of Christ, discovering new lands and often suffering death at the hands of the hostile Indians.

It was in the old Jesuits' College that these courageous missionaries used to seek a well deserved rest, when from time to time they were recalled to Quebec by their superiors. It was under the roof of the old institution that at recess time, Father Jean Dolbeau probably related the incidents of his voyage through the districts lying north of the St. Lawrence; that Father Jean de Quen announced his discovery of Lake St. John; that Father Druillard described the countries he had to cross

to reach the Atlantic Ocean, following in that long and dangerous voyage, the Chaudière and Kennebec rivers; that Brébeuf, Lallemant, Jogues and Raimbault narrated their discoveries in the country of the Hurons. It was within its walls also, that Marquette prepared the plan of the trip which led to the establishment of Christianity on the banks of the Mississippi river.

In 1759, Governor Murray took possession of a considerable section of the College for storing provisions, and in 1776, another portion was appropriated and transformed into barracks for the troops. For one hundred years afterwards, British soldiers were garrisoned in the place, and during that time, thousands of fusiliers and riflemen were located in the premises. In 1800, the Government took definite possession of all Jesuit properties in the country. At the time of Confederation, the estate of the Order was transferred to the Federal Government, which in turn, ceded it to the Provincial Government of Quebec. In 1888, the late Honoré Mercier, then Prime Minister, passed an act through the Legislature by which a sum of \$400,000 was to be paid to the Jesuits, as a compensation for the loss of their properties, long before forfeited to the Crown. This measure was far from meeting the unanimous approval of the public, but in spite of a great deal of fanatical attacks and bigoted criticisms, the law was not vetoed by the Federal Government, which had been asked to do so.

Morrin College Morrin College, the quarters of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, is situated on the corner of Ste. Anne and St. Stanislas streets. This old structure, once a Presbyterian institution affiliated with McGill University of Montreal, is called after Dr. Morrin, its founder and ex-mayor of Quebec. The building, which was formerly used as the city prison, was considerably enlarged and modernized; it contains to-day a valuable collection of manuscripts and documents related to the history of Canada. A large library and comfortable reading rooms are to be found in Morrin College.

The Hotel-Dieu Hospital The Hotel-Dieu du Précieux-Sang, located at the junction of Palace and Ramparts streets, is another old landmark in the City of Champlain. This vast and modern hospital, one of the best equipped in the country, where hundreds of patients are treated every year by masters of the medical profession, had a very modest origin.

When in 1639, the Hospitalières Nuns directed by the Duchess d'Aiguillon, niece of the great Cardinal Richelieu of France, arrived in Quebec, together with the Ursulines, they were located in a house situated on Place d'Armes and put at their disposal by the Company of the Hundred Associates. In 1640 they founded an establishment in Sillery, to minister to the sick Hurons brought there by the Jesuits. In 1644 they returned to Quebec and entered the quarters built for them on the site of the present hospital.

But of this first monastery, only the foundations remain to-day, as the oldest section of the present institution dates from 1696. The souvenirs attached to the buildings of the Hotel-Dieu are consequently more recent than those of the Ursulines' Convent and the Seminary. Relics of more ancient origin are nevertheless in possession of the Nuns and their historical interest is second to none of the others to be seen in Quebec. Among them, we may mention some of the bones of Fathers Lallemant and Brébeuf killed by the Iroquois in 1649; a bone of Father Garnier, another martyred Jesuit; a beautiful silver lamp hanging in the chapel and given to the monastery in 1664 by Mr. de Courcelles, one of the French Governors; a massive silver bust of Father Brébeuf, containing the skull of the martyr, and many valuable old paintings dispersed in the various rooms of the hospital. Mme d'Ailleboust, wife of the third French Governor of the colony, spent the last fifteen years of her life at the Hotel-Dieu, bequeathing half of her fortune to the hospital when she died. Leaden plates marked with her crest, are still in use in the wards of the poor.

The Hotel-Dieu suffered from many fires in the course of its existence, but on every such occasion, it emerged from its ruins larger and stronger than ever. In 1759, it received within its walls many wounded soldiers of both armies and for several years afterwards was used as a military hospital. The cemetery of the Hotel-Dieu dates from the foundation of the institution. A large number of those who died in the hospital have found a last rest in this modest little cemetery, also called the "cemetery of the poor". Mr. de Mézy, a former Governor of New France, was buried there and for a long time his grave was only marked by a simple wooden cross.

The present chapel of the Hotel-Dieu, built in 1800, faces Charlevoix street and stands on the site of the first chapel erected in 1654.

The General Hospital This ancient hospital situated on Boulevard Langelier and facing St. Charles river, was founded in 1693, when four Hospitalières Nuns from the Hotel-Dieu du Précieux-Sang were detached from their mother-house to establish a hospital in the monastery which the Recollet Fathers had left the year previous, to take possession of their new church and convent on Place d'Armes. It was at the instigation of Mgr. de St. Vallier, second Catholic bishop of Quebec, that the General Hospital was founded, originally to be used as a place of refuge for the poor of the city, for aged priests and invalid soldiers. For many years, the insane people of the colony were also placed in the care of the Nuns of this hospital, who always devoted themselves to alleviate the burden of the unfortunates.

With the growth of the city, it was found necessary to enlarge the institution, in order to receive all those who applied for assistance. Numerous additions were made during the eighteenth century and a last wing was erected in 1850.

At the time of the memorable battles of 1759 and 1760, the wards of the General Hospital were crowded with wounded from the rival armies which were disputing to each other the possession of Quebec. Not only were the halls filled with disabled soldiers, but the chapel, the barns and stables of the institution also had to be used to shelter the wounded and dying. Hundreds passed away during those eventful days and were buried in the hospital's cemetery.

When Montgomery besieged Quebec in 1775, over four hundred men of the American forces captured in the course of various engagements, were quartered in the General Hospital, where they were fed and taken care of. The occupants of the hospital could follow from the windows the incidents of the siege, so close were they to the scene of military activities.

The oldest part of the General Hospital is very much the same to-day as it was over one hundred and fifty years ago, many of the wards not having been altered in the least since the French regime. A room which Count de Frontenac occupied when he used to come to the monastery to seek quietness and rest, and perform the duties of his religion, is still preserved intact. Under one of the altars of the chapel and indicated by a tablet bearing a lengthy epitaph, is the grave of Mgr. de St. Vallier, founder of the institution.

Other Hospitals Quebec also has in addition to those just described, a few other hospitals which may at least be mentioned here. They are the Jeffry Hale Hospital, a well managed institution for the accommodation of the Protestants, situated on St. Cyrille street, on part of the ground occupied by Montcalm's lines in 1759; the Marine Hospital in St. Roch, completed in 1834 by the Government and used for sailors and immigrants up to recently, when it was transformed into a branch of the Good Shepherd Asylum; the Laval Hospital on Ste. Foye Road, a few miles outside Quebec, a huge building where consumptives are treated; the Hospital of the Sacred Heart; the Maternity Hospital; the Grey Nunnery, where orphans and old people are taken care of, etc.



LOUISE BASIN AND LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

From a painting by
John Johnstone, R.C.A.



PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The Parliament Buildings The Provincial Parliament Buildings, in which are also located the various Departments of administration, are the largest edifices of Quebec and are to be classed amongst the finest in the whole country. Standing on Grande Allée, just outside St. Louis Gate, in the midst of beautiful grounds planted with stately trees and decorated with elaborate flowerbeds, they command from the elevation upon which they have been erected, a unique panoramic view over the whole city and environs. Hardly could a more appropriate location have been selected, when in 1876, the Government decided to purchase from Ottawa this large area of land, for the purpose of erecting the Legislative and Departmental Buildings. The part devoted to the public offices was ready for occupation in 1880, while that for Parliament itself, started in 1883, was completed three years later.

These vast and imposing edifices, which have been built with stone exclusively quarried in the Province of Quebec, form a square, each side of which being 300 feet in length. They stand four storeys high around a central court and are flanked at each corner by four towers. In the centre of the facade, looking on Parliament grounds, a much higher tower, surmounted by a huge iron crown, gives the structure an appearance of elegance and architectural beauty. The view obtained from the top of this tower is unsurpassed. The facade is also adorned with many statues and groups set in special recesses in the wall. Some of the most important personages of the early history of the country, including Frontenac, Wolfe, Montcalm, Lévis, de Salaberry, Lord Elgin and a few others are here represented in bronze. A group composed of a French Canadian settler engaged in a deadly struggle with an Iroquois Indian, is especially worthy of notice. It is the work of Philippe Hébert, one of the greatest Canadian sculptors.

The interior of the Parliament, with its long tiled corridors, its numerous offices, its massive stairway in the main building, its elegant "café", its library, its richly decorated Chambers—the red one of the Legislative Council and the green, of the Legislative Assembly—is of great interest to the visitors. The Assembly during the Sessions, is the centre of considerable activity, and the eloquent debates of the members often attract large crowds in the galleries.

The Provincial Parliament Buildings of Quebec, which have cost already close to \$2,000,000, were erected after plans prepared by Mr. Eugène Taché, one of the ablest architects of the Province.

The Post Office and Chien d'Or Since the considerable improvement and extension work done in recent years to the Post Office, this huge edifice towering above Mountain Hill, ranks amongst Quebec's grandest buildings. It has stood since 1871 on the site of an old house known as the "Chien d'Or" or Golden Dog, with which was connected a great many legends relating to the early history of the city. The carved figure of a lying dog gnawing a bone, placed over the door of this house, said to have been the property of a Nicholas Jacques, dit Philibert, was preserved in the course of the demolition of the ancient building and was replaced directly over the main entrance of the Post Office, where tourists may now see it and try to solve the riddle of its mysterious and defiant inscription. Written in old French, it may be translated as follows:

"I am a dog that gnaws a bone,
I crouch and gnaw it all alone,
The time will come which is not yet,
When I'll bite him by whom I'm bit".

Antiquarians have long differed as to the origin of this figure and these words, but the version accepted by the majority and the one resting on the soundest historical facts, is the following:—

Philibert was a wealthy merchant who had incurred the displeasure of the infamous Intendant Bigot, at the time one of the most powerful men of the colony, by opposing himself to the crooked trade monopoly which the latter wanted to organize in New France. Being less influential than his enemy, the merchant could not satisfy his revenge without exposing himself to very serious consequences. He decided, however, to wait patiently for the first opportunity that would present itself, to hit back at the treacherous Intendant, whose dilapidations and oppressive measures were weakening to such an extent the situation of New France. But in the meantime, as a challenge to Bigot, he had placed the emblematic dog over the door of his store, where everybody could read the arrogant inscription.

By advertising his projects of vengeance so openly, Philibert had been unwise, because Bigot secretly planned to get rid of such a persistent rival, and he found no rest until he had succeeded in getting him out

of his way. In view of obtaining this result and in any case to annoy Philibert, he once ordered troops to be quartered in the house of the Golden Dog, under the command of Lieutenant Le Gardeur de Repentigny, one of Bigot's devoted friends and supporters. A quarrel ensued over this decision between de Repentigny and the merchant, with the consequence that the officer ran his sword through the body of Philibert, after having been struck by the latter's cane. Philibert died two days later and his body was interred in the crypt of the Cathedral.

In the meantime, de Repentigny, whose trial for murder was going on in Quebec, had fled from the city and sought refuge in Acadia, where he stayed until he was pardoned by the King of France, under the plea that the killing had occurred in self-defence. The only condition imposed upon him was that he paid damages to Philibert's family for the evil he had done by killing its respected chief. However, to avoid any conflict, de Repentigny was sent out of Quebec and we find him in Montreal in 1759. Returning to France after the Conquest, he continued to serve in the armies of the King, rising to the rank of general before his death in 1776.

But according to a rather legendary version, de Repentigny met with a more tragic end. It is said that after the murder of Philibert, his widow brought up her son with the sole idea of having him avenge the death of his father. When he had reached the age of manhood, this son set out in search of de Repentigny and after travelling in many countries, finally found him at Pondichéry in India. There he challenged the villain and killed him in a duel.

The Golden Dog house was transformed into an inn shortly after the English occupation and it was there that in 1782, Captain Nelson, who was later to cover himself with such glory as Admiral of the English fleet, frequented, and loved Miss Simpson, a niece of the inn-keeper. The young officer was so captivated by the charms of the pretty girl, that he came near deserting his post to remain with the "maid of the inn", when the vessel to which he was attached, sailed out of Quebec for some unknown destination. The timely interference alone, of some friends who made him reconsider his decision, saved for England the soldier who won the great victory of Trafalgar.

The City Hall The City Hall of Quebec, facing Market Square, stands on a very interesting and historical piece of ground, as so eloquently remarked Hon. S. N. Parent at the laying of the corner stone of the edifice in August, 1895. "We are here, said

he, on the site of the ancient College of Quebec, founded and conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, the oldest sanctuary of learning in New France. We are also very close to the Seminary, this other monument erected to the glory of Education, which, with the Jesuits' College, has shared for two centuries the task of teaching the youth of our country. In front of us stands the venerable Basilica of Notre-Dame, the ancestor of more than one hundred dioceses scattered over all North America".

The City Hall is an imposing structure of elegant architectural appearance, measuring 200 feet in length on Market Square and 178 on Fabrique street. It was solemnly inaugurated in September, 1896, and its construction has marked the beginning of a new era of development in the old city of Champlain. It contains besides the Council Chamber and the offices of civic administration, the Recorder's Court, a police station and a squad of the fire brigade. The original cost of the building was \$150,000.

The Court House

It is somewhat a peculiar fact that most of the public buildings in Quebec are of comparatively modern origin. Such is the case with the Court House, erected in 1887 on the corner of St. Louis street and Place d'Armes. But the site occupied by the present building has judicial memories dating from the early history of the city. It was on that same spot that in 1663, stood the Seneschal's Court of Quebec, where for many years the Sovereign Council held its meetings. Later and up to the time of the Conquest, justice was administered in the Intendant's Palace, and the Recollets became owners of the old Seneschal's Court. They built their monastery in 1681, and in 1693, erected a nice church, the steeple of which stood exactly where the main entrance of the Court House is situated to-day.

In 1763, the Government installed the Courts of Justice in the Jesuits' College, but the church and monastery of the Recollets having been destroyed by the flames in 1796, the properties of the Order passed into the hands of the Government, which had a Court House erected on the ground rendered vacant by the conflagration. This building was burned down in 1873 and was replaced by the present one in 1887. It is a solid edifice of the Renaissance style, sufficiently large to hold the Civil, Criminal and Admiralty Courts, together with the Registrar's, Sheriff's and other offices.

MONUMENTS AND HISTORICAL TABLETS

Champlain's Monument In a city like Quebec, which for more than three centuries was the scene of most important historical events, where lived, toiled and died men to whom we are indebted for the development of our country and for the rank it occupies to-day amongst other countries of this continent, the visitor may expect to find many monuments recalling the memory of such men and also the deeds by which they have deserved the eternal gratitude of those who were to come after them, to reap the benefit of their work. He will not be disappointed, for the old city is rich in monuments and tablets erected in the principal points of interest, to teach the present and future generations the glorious history of the past.

It is only natural that this chapter devoted to the monuments of Quebec should be opened with a short description of the one commemorating the fame of the good Samuel de Champlain, founder of the city and justly called the "father of New France". It may be said that the whole city of Quebec could be considered as Champlain's best monument, but the statue which his admirers have in gratefulness erected in his honor, on Dufferin Terrace, a few steps from the Chateau Frontenac, is a real work of art, worthy of the great man it represents. Champlain is shown standing on a beautiful pedestal and facing the town, in the attitude of a discoverer saluting the new land where he comes in the name of his King. Holding his plumed hat in his right hand, he has in the left, his title of founder of the city. On the pedestal built of stone sent from France, has been placed a bronze group composed of a woman, a child and Fame with outspread wings, proclaiming through her trumpet, the glory of the immortal founder of Quebec. The woman, personifying the city, is shown in the act of inscribing Champlain's name in the book of Immortality, while the child represents the genius of Navigation, recalling the first profession of the great explorer. Bilingual inscriptions placed on both sides of the pedestal give a resumé of the history of Champlain's life.

The monument, which stands fifty feet high, is the work of Paul Chevré, a noted French sculptor. It was unveiled in 1896.

Wolfe-Montcalm Monument In the pretty little park separated from Dufferin Terrace by Des Carrières street, on the south side of the Chateau Frontenac and called Governor's Garden, is a large obelisk bearing the names of the two rival gen-

erals who, at the memorable battle of the Plains of Abraham, were united in death—Wolfe expiring after expressing his contentment over the victory of his brave troops, and Montcalm, falling in time so as not to see the enemy enter Quebec. They were two heroes, worthy of the common epitaph which in so brief and eloquent words, recall their tragic and glorious end. This inscription, considered a masterpiece of memorial composition, is in Latin and reads as follows:

Mortem virtus communem
Famam, Historia
Monumentum, Posteritas
Dedit.

The name of Wolfe is inscribed on the south side of the obelisk, while Montcalm's is seen on the north side, probably on account of the directions their respective armies came from, when they met on the Plains.

The corner stone of this monument, one of the best known in Quebec, was laid in November, 1827, in the presence of Lord and Lady Dalhousie and many distinguished citizens. A Mr. Thompson, last survivor of Wolfe's army at the time, was present, although in the ninety-fifth year of his life. The obelisk was replaced in 1871 by one of similar design, the original one having to be pulled down. Since close to one hundred years, hundreds of thousands of people have been able to read, coupled on the same stone, the names of the two illustrious soldiers who in 1759, engaged in the battle which was to have such momentous consequences for the future of Canada.

Wolfe's Monument A tall column standing in the Plains of Abraham, now Battlefields Park, marks the exact spot where General Wolfe fell mortally wounded, as his victorious troops were pursuing the French in all directions.

It was in 1832, when Lord Aylmer was Governor of Canada, that a first monument was erected to show the death place of Wolfe, the spot having been indicated first of all with a big stone set up in 1759 by some of Wolfe's companions. The pillar, which was defaced by visitors, was replaced by another one of larger dimensions in 1849, with the proceeds of a subscription raised amongst the British army in Canada. A third column of similar design, put up a few years ago by the Quebec Battlefields Commission, stands to-day on the historical spot. It bears the simple inscription:

"Here died Wolfe Victorious".

Monument des Braves The scene of the second battle of the Plains of Abraham or battle of Ste. Foye, fought in April, 1760, between the French, commanded by Lévis, and the English, under General Murray, with the result that the latter suffered a heavy defeat, is marked by a beautiful iron pillar put up many years ago by the St. Jean-Baptiste Society of Quebec. Called the "Monument des Braves", it was erected to the memory of the valorous soldiers—many of whom lie underneath it—of both armies, who fell during this last attempt of Lévis to recapture the lost city.

Sir Edmund Walker Head, Governor of the country, presided in July, 1855, at the laying of the corner stone of this monument. Thousands of citizens, delegates from all over the province, troops of the garrison and sailors from "La Capricieuse", the first French warship to visit the harbour of Quebec since the Conquest, were also present. The unveiling took place in 1863 and was the occasion of another patriotic celebration. Lord Monck presided at this second ceremony.

The statue of Bellona, Goddess of War, presented in 1855 by Prince Napoléon Bonaparte, which surmounts the tall column, and the four mortars placed at each corner of the pedestal, with canon balls in between, give the memorial quite a warlike aspect. But like the Wolfe-Montcalm monument, it was erected as a symbol of the peace and "bonne entente" existing between the two great races which live side by side in Canada, since the days of 1759.

The monument of Ste. Foye bears the following inscription in French:

"To the Braves of 1760.

Erected by the St. Jean-Baptiste Society, 1860"

On the right side are the Arms of England, with the name of Murray, while on the left, may be seen the name of Lévis, with the Arms of France. A bas-relief shows the old Dumont mill, in the vicinity of which the battle took place. This monument, with the grounds surrounding it, are under the care of the Battlefields Park Commission. The site is of great beauty and overlooks a vast stretch of country towards the valley of the St. Charles river and the Laurentian Hills looming up in the distance.

The Hébert Monument Louis Hébert, who was Quebec's first settler, having arrived from France with his wife and three children in 1617 to establish himself permanently in the new colony, has passed in history as the first farmer of the country. Orig-

inally from Paris where he was an apothecary, Hébert, contrary to what his sedentary trade might have led one to believe, was a bit of an adventurer, as before setting forth to follow Champlain to Quebec, he had first attempted to settle at Port-Royal in Acadia, where Champlain and De Monts founded an outpost in 1604. This colony not having met with success, Hébert had returned to his bottles and medicines, only to wait for a better opportunity to leave again for the New World. It came when Champlain asked for settlers to come to Quebec. Our druggist gladly closed the doors of his store and embarked again for the new continent, taking his family along this time. Upon his arrival in Quebec, Hébert set to work to clear himself a small farm on a piece of land granted to him by the head of the colony. It covered an area of ten acres and comprised this part of Quebec where are located to-day Laval University, the Seminary, the Basilica, the Cardinal's Palace and a few of the surrounding streets. Hébert died in 1626 and his body was buried in the cemetery of the Recollets. But he left a large family which like a giant tree, spread over the whole country. To-day, the descendants of the first farmer of New France can be counted by thousands in Quebec, in the United States and in the other provinces of the Dominion.

To commemorate the tercentenary of Hébert's arrival in the old capital, a handsome monument, the work of Alfred Laliberté, a talented French Canadian sculptor, was erected a few years ago on City Hall Square, facing Ste. Anne street. The first colonist of Canada is represented standing on a pedestal and offering to the Goddess of Harvest, some wheat grown on the soil of Quebec. At the left of the pedestal, a group of Hébert's children surrounding their courageous mother, may be seen, while to the right, Guillaume Couillard, his son-in-law, is represented full of dignity and courage. On the base are shown sheaves of wheat with the arms of the city and the province, accompanied by the motto: "Je me souviens". The names of the other colonists, contemporaries of Hébert, are also inscribed.

The Hébert monument is a real work of art and is worthy of being classed amongst the most beautiful of the city. The funds for its erection were subscribed by the whole population of the province of Quebec.

Mgr. de Laval's Monument

Up to 1658, New France had belonged to the jurisdiction of the bishops of St. Malo and Rouen, but as the colony developed, the creation of a diocese in Canada became very necessary. The first ecclesiastical superior was Francois de Laval-Montmorency, who, on the recommendation



1—Monument marking the spot where Wolfe fell on September 13th, 1759, during the famous battle of the Plains of Abraham. 2—Monument to F. X. Garneau, the French-Canadian historian, on Parliament grounds. 3—"Monument des Braves," erected on the site of the second battle of the Plains of Abraham, fought in April, 1760. 4—Samuel de Champlain's Monument on Dufferin Terrace. 5—Monument erected on Grande Allée to commemorate the death of General Montcalm. 6—Short-Wallick Monument, in front of Arsenal. 7—The Wolfe-Montcalm Monument in Governor's Garden, near the Chateau Frontenac.



1—The old Basilica of Notre-Dame founded in 1647 and destroyed by fire in December, 1922. Reconstruction on original plans has been decided upon. 2—Entrance to Quebec Seminary, near Basilica. 3—The Little church of Notre-Dame des Victoires, erected in 1688 and dedicated to the Virgin after Admiral Phipps' failure before Quebec, in 1690. 4—The Grand Battery and Ramparts street.

of the Jesuits, was appointed vicar-apostolic of New France, with the title of Bishop of Petreæ "in partibus". He arrived in Quebec in 1663 and for twenty-five years exercised a profound influence upon the colony. Modest and simple in his personal tastes, he became inflexible when he thought it his duty to maintain the moral and temporal welfare of his people.

In 1674, he was appointed Bishop of Quebec, but in 1684 he returned to France and in 1688 resigned his bishopric, being succeeded by Mgr. de St. Vallier. His heart however was in New France, and the same year he returned to Quebec and lived there until his death in 1708.

Mgr. de Laval founded the Seminary of Quebec in 1663 and established many schools in the colony. Very fitly is this pioneer-prelate commemorated in the magnificent seat of learning which under the name of Laval University, has for many years been the pride of Quebec.

But the great teaching institution is not his only monument in the city which was so dear to his heart. His statue surmounting a beautiful and elaborately designed pedestal, stands in front of the Post Office, close to the site of the residence he occupied when he lived in Quebec. The prelate is represented garbed in his sacerdotal vestments and holding in his left hand the crosier which was the emblem of his spiritual power. From his elevated position, Mgr. de Laval seems to invoke the blessings of Heaven upon the old city of Champlain, which he once loved so much. The monument bears a long inscription and is also decorated with some very interesting bas-reliefs. Unveiled in 1908, it is the work of the late Philippe Hébert, probably the greatest sculptor yet produced by Canada.

Jacques Cartier Monument

The site where Jacques Cartier built his first fort and wintered in 1535-36, with his ships, the "Grande Hermine", the "Petite Hermine" and the "Emérillon", at the confluence of the Lairet and St. Charles rivers, is designated by a high stone monument erected in 1888. This spot is of great interest, as there stood the first building ever put up by white men in Canada. Close by was the Indian village of Stadacona, whose chief, Donacona, was friendly to the great French explorer.

When in May, 1536, after having endured the hardships of the severe Canadian winter, Cartier was ready to set sail for his return to France, he planted a tall cross bearing the arms of his master the King of France and also this inscription:

"Francis the First, by the grace of God, King of the French"

It was on the site occupied by Jacques Cartier's wintering quarters, that the Jesuit Fathers built their first monastery in 1625, shortly after their arrival in Quebec.

South African Soldiers' Monument In August, 1905, Lord Grey, then Governor-General of Canada, unveiled in the presence of a large gathering of distinguished people, the monument erected to the memory of the brave Canadian soldiers who made the supreme sacrifice while defending the British cause against the Boers in South Africa. The monument, which stands on the Esplanade, close to the Garrison Club, pictures a soldier in field uniform, holding the flag in one hand and his rifle in the other. Four mortars flank the corners of the pedestal and give the memorial a truly martial appearance. On one of the bronze tablets attached to the side of the pedestal, the following words may be read:

"Not by the power of commerce, art or pen shall our great Empire stand, nor has it stood; but by noble deeds of noble men, heroes outpoured blood".

The names of the gallant soldiers who died during the long and eventful campaign are inscribed on the other tablet. The monument is the work of Mr. C. McCarthy.

F. X. Garneau's Monument The great French Canadian historian who made it the task of his whole life to write the history of his country, has his monument on the beautiful grounds facing the Provincial Parliament Buildings, on Grande Allée avenue.

When only a young man, Garneau who had heard someone remark with contempt that the French Canadians were a nation without a history, resolved to wipe out the insult thrown at his own race, by recording the events which had occurred in Canada since the discovery of the country by Jacques Cartier. It was in this spirit that he wrote his "Histoire du Canada", which is not only a monument to himself, but also a golden book in which are inscribed all the noble deeds of his compatriots.

Garneau is represented sitting and holding a pen in his right hand. On the face of the pedestal, this simple inscription appears:

Garneau
Francois-Xavier
Historien
1805-1866

Honore Mercier's Monument

The statue of Honoré Mercier, one of the leading French Canadian politicians and Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec from 1887 to 1891, stands on the Parliament grounds, a short distance from the Grande Allée. The great liberal leader who was once the idol of his countrymen and the honored chief of his party, is shown in the attitude of an orator delivering a speech. He stands on a high stone pedestal adorned with an artistic bronze group and bearing tablets on which are inscribed his names, titles and the dates of his birth and death—1849-1894.

It was in 1888, during Honorable Mercier's term of office as Prime Minister, that the Provincial Government of Quebec passed a law to compensate the Jesuits for the loss of their property in Canada, which had long before been forfeited to the Crown. This act caused a great deal of criticism in the country, but in spite of the opposition to its execution, the Order of the Jesuits received the \$400,000, which had been voted as an indemnity.

The Mercier monument was unveiled in 1912.

Short-Wallick Monument

On the opposite side of Grande Allée avenue and close to the large Drill Hall used by the military regiments of the city, is a monument of a peculiar design, erected to commemorate the bravery of two soldiers who lost their lives in 1889, while fighting a fire in St. Sauveur. They were Major Short and Staff-Sergeant Wallick of the Royal Canadian Artillery. Only the busts of the two heroes are represented, side by side on the same pedestal.

Other Monuments

Apart from the monuments described already, there are a few others which should not be passed unmentioned. The statues decorating the facade of the Provincial Parliament Buildings and representing some of the great men who have done credit to the country, under the French regime as well as since the British rule, are worthy of attention; Frontenac, Montcalm, Lévis, Wolfe, Elgin, de Salaberry and a few others are here represented in bronze.

A statue of Sir George Etienne Cartier, a replica of the one standing at the base of the huge pillar erected on Fletcher's Field in Montreal, was unveiled a few years ago in the pretty little Montmorency Park, at the top of Mountain Hill. It is the work of Mr. H. Hill.

In the centre of Place d'Armes, in front of the Chateau Frontenac, the visitor may see a small gothic monument, which was put up in 1915,

to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the arrival of the first missionaries in Quebec. It is called the "Monument de la Foi".

**Where Montgomery
Fell**

If the tourist will go down in Little Champlain street, he will notice on the side of the cliff which rises towards Dufferin Terrace and further on to the Citadel, a large signboard bearing in gilt let-

ters, the inscription:

"Here Montgomery Fell. Dec. 31st, 1775".

It was on that spot that in the cold winter night, General Richard Montgomery, with his two aides-de-camp, Majors Cheeseman and McPherson and ten of his soldiers, were killed by the murderous fire of the British troops guarding the pass which these Americans were trying to storm. Found frozen hard in a snowdrift the next morning, the body of the ill-fated general was taken to a house on St. Louis street, where a coffin was immediately prepared for it. It was then interred in the presence of a military chaplain, in a grave dug in the gorge of St. Louis Bastion, near the present ordnance stores.

Thirty-two years later, at the request of the widow, the body of Montgomery was exhumed in the presence of many witnesses, with the consent of Governor Sir John Sherbrooke, and transported to New York, where it was deposited in St Paul's Church, under a monument erected by order of the Congress and bearing an epitaph by Benjamin Franklin.

General Montgomery was not paying his first visit to Quebec, when he came to besiege the city in 1775. He had once held a commission in an English regiment of infantry and had fought under Wolfe at the battle of the Plains of Abraham. Following the capture of the city, he had remained in Canada for a while and later had resigned his commission to live in New York, where he had married a Miss Livingston, a girl belonging to a rich family. Joining the American forces at the time of the Revolution, he fought against the Mother Country under George Washington.

Historical The following is a list of some of the historical tablets in
Tablets Quebec, with the inscriptions they bear and their location.

* * * *

1615. On face of building at corner of Sous-le-Fort and Little Champlain streets (foot of Breakneck Steps). "The approximate site of the first chapel erected in Quebec by Champlain in

1615. It was destroyed by fire during the occupation of Quebec by the Kirkes from 1629 to 1632."

* * * *

1620. Besides the Upper-Lower Town elevator office on the Terrace: "Here stood the Fort and Chateau St. Louis. The Fort was erected in the year 1620; within its walls the founder of Quebec died on December 25th, 1635. The Chateau was the residence of Governors of Canada. Begun by the Chevalier de Montmagny, reconstructed by Count de Frontenac, enlarged by Sir James Craig. This building was destroyed by fire on 23rd January, 1834."

* * * *

1633. Outside of the gate leading to the Bishop's Palace at the top of Mountain Hill: "Here was erected, in 1633, the Church of Notre-Dame de la Recouvrance under the direction and in fulfillment of a vow of Samuel de Champlain, first Governor of New France. Restored and enlarged in 1634. It was destroyed by fire on June 14th, 1640."

* * * *

1635. On the front south east corner of the City Hall: "On this site stood the Jesuits' College founded in 1635. Destroyed by fire in 1640, rebuilt in 1647, considerably enlarged in 1725. It was occupied partly by British troops and Public Officers from 1759 to 1776, as a barracks from 1776 to 1871, and finally demolished in 1877. The Church attached to it, which extended toward Ste. Anne street, was erected in 1666 and demolished in 1807".

* * * *

1639. On face of Blanchard's Hotel opposite the front of Notre-Dame des Victoires Church, Lower Town: "On this site stood, in 1639, a house belonging to Noel Juchereau des Chatelets, which was the first residence of the venerable Mother Marie de L'Incarnation and of the Ursuline Nuns in Quebec."

* * * *

1644. Beside the Ursuline Chapel on Parlor street: "On this site stood the house of Madame de la Peltrie. It was built in 1644, and within it resided for ten years (1650-1661) Mgr. de Laval, first bishop of Quebec. It was replaced by the present day school of the Ursulines in 1836."

* * * *

1668. On the face of the Boswell Brewery office at the foot of Palace Hill (Nicholas street): "On this site the Intendant Talon erected

a brewery in 1668, which was converted into a palace for the Intendants by M. de Meulles, in 1686. This building was destroyed by fire in 1713, reconstructed by Mr. Bégon; it was again damaged by fire in 1728, restored by Mr. Dupuys in 1729; it was finally destroyed during the siege of Quebec in 1775."

* * * *

1687. Halfway down Mountain Hill (opposite Chabot's Bookbindery): "Within this enclosure was located the first graveyard of Quebec, where interments were made from the early days of the Colony up to 1687."

* * * *

1688. On Notre-Dame des Victoires Church, Lower Town: "This church erected in 1688, under the name of L'Enfant-Jésus, on the site of the old King's Store", took the name of Notre-Dame de la Victoire in 1690, and of Notre-Dame des Victoires in 1711. The square in front of the church was used as the market place of Quebec during the French regime, and around it stood the residences of the principal merchants of that time. In the centre of the square in 1686, the Intendant Champigny erected a bronze bust of Louis XIV."

* * * *

1746. On the Marine Department Building, Champlain street: "In 1746 Louis XV, King of France, took possession of this area of ground in order to establish a new shipyard for the building of his vessels. Here stood the first custom house erected by the British Government in Quebec after the Cession."

* * * *

1758. On the Ramparts, between St. Flavien and Hamel streets (previous residence of Sir Lomer Gouin): "On this site stood the house where Montcalm resided during the years of 1758 and 1759."

* * * *

1775. On the Molson's Bank Building, Lower Town (St. James street, between St. Peter and Sault-au-Matelot streets): "Here stood her old and new defenders united, guarding, saving Canada, defeating Arnold at the Sault-au-Matelot barricade on the last day of 1775; Guy Carleton commanding at Quebec."

* * * *

1775. Tablet on the cliff above Champlain street, near Allan-Rae Steamship Company's wharf: "Here stood the Undaunted Fifty safe-

guarding Canada, defeating Montgomery at the Prés-de-Ville barricade on the last day of 1775; Guy Carleton commanding at Quebec."

* * * *

1776. On the Citadel Hill not far from St. Louis street (right hand side going up): "In this place was buried on the 4th of January, 1776, along with his two aides-de-camp McPherson and Cheeseman, and certain of his soldiers, Richard Montgomery, the American General who was killed during the attack on Quebec on December 31st, 1775. In 1818 his remains were exhumed and removed to the precincts of St. Paul's Church, New York."

* * * *

1784. On the outside wall of the Chateau Frontenac (St. Louis street): "Here stood the Chateau Haldimand, or Vieux Chateau, occupying part of the outworks of the Fort St. Louis. Begun in 1784, completed in 1787. This edifice was displaced by the erection of the present Chateau Frontenac in 1892."

HERE AND THERE

The "Abitation de Kébec" In spite of the fact that no map or manuscript gives the exact location of Champlain's first fort in

Quebec, we may suppose that it must have stood on the present site or in the immediate vicinity of Notre-Dame des Victoires Church. This fort or "abitation", erected by the discoverer upon his arrival in Quebec, was composed of a few buildings including his residence as Governor of New France, stores, the living quarters of his companions, workshops, etc., all surrounded by a ditch and wooden palisades, as a protection against the possible attacks of the Indians. Such was the modest beginning of Quebec, the city which was to come in the years following, the scene of events so vital to the life of the country.

In 1620, Champlain commenced the construction of a fort above the hill at the foot of which stood his "abitation". Work progressed very slowly and was often interrupted, so that the fort was found inadequate even before it was completed. Champlain ordered his men to begin building a larger one in 1626, on the very site where his statue now stands, on Dufferin Terrace.

When the Kirkes were ordered by their King to remit Quebec to the French in 1632, after having had the place in their possession since 1629, Champlain returned to his dear people and was enthusiastically cheered by them as he arrived after his three year absence. But he found the colony in great stress; the "abitation" and the chapel had been destroyed by fire and the fort required much repairs. Champlain set to work courageously and resolved to put the colony on its feet again. To comply with a promise he had made if he recovered Quebec from the hands of the enemy, he began by building a chapel near the present site of the Basilica and called it Notre-Dame de la Recouvrance. It was burned in 1640, seven years after its erection, but Champlain did not live to see its destruction. Death had called him in 1635. The founder of New France passed away on Christmas Day, to the great sorrow of all the colonists, who loved him as a father. The place where he was buried is unknown, though it seems plausible to think that his grave must have been near the fort, above the cliff, or in the proximity of his first residence, at the base of it. It is a question that will probably



TRANSATLANTIC LINER PASSING BEFORE THE QUAINV VILLAGE OF
CHATEAU-RICHER.

From a painting by
Charles W. Simpson, R.C.A.



never be decided, as antiquarians have long since given up all hope of ever finding any remains of the grave.

The Old Intendants' Palace At the foot of Palace Hill, immediately outside the old Palace Gate pulled down a few years ago, is Boswell's Brewery, occupying the site of what was under French rule, the Palace of the Intendant, an office nearly equal and often interfering with that of the Governor of the colony. There stood the first Palace built in 1686 by Intendant de Meulles. It was a large structure surrounded by other buildings used as magazine, prison, etc. While occupied by Intendant Bégon in 1713, the Palace was destroyed by a fire of unknown origin, which razed everything except the walls, the chimneys and the vaults. The Intendant himself suffered heavy losses through this fire which also took the lives of four of his servants. The Government rebuilt the Palace the same year and improved upon the original plans.

The last and most graceless occupant of the premises was Intendant Bigot, whose gross misappropriation of the revenue of the colony, probably caused the downfall of New France. It was there that the infamous Intendant wasted in wild orgies and nameless debaucheries, the money exacted from the poor people. One of his schemes for swindling was the organization of "La Friponne", a sort of vast store where the colonists were compelled to buy all their supplies, at ruinous prices fixed by Bigot and his associates.

The English used the Palace as barracks after 1759. It was destroyed in 1775, at the time of Montgomery's invasion of Quebec. The American forces having driven Carleton's troops out of the old building, in their attempt to take Palace Gate near by, they occupied the place themselves in order to find some protection against the heavy fire of the defenders of the city. But these did not lose time, and training a battery on the Palace, speedily reduced it to a mass of ruins, obliging the assailants to leave a great number of dead and wounded in their retreat.

Certain sections of the old mansion still exist to-day; the basement containing the vaults now used as storerooms for casks of ale and porter is still well preserved. It is a strange coincidence that on the site of Boswell's Brewery, once stood, before the erection of the first Intendant's Palace, another brewery established in 1668 by Jean Talon, one of the most energetic and progressive Intendants of the French regime.

The Cardinal's Palace The residence of His Eminence the Cardinal of Quebec, is situated at the top of Mountain Hill, across the street from the Post Office. It is a handsome cut stone building, three storeys high, with a main entrance opening on a wide court separated from the street by some very artistic iron gates. Some splendid and richly decorated rooms are to be found in the Cardinal's Palace. The throne room is especially worthy of mention, with its hangings and decorations all of cardinal red. The reception room is another beautiful apartment in which have been entertained many dignitaries of the Church and other distinguished personages. This room is a regular gallery of historical portraits and contains also many statues and busts presented to the Cardinal-Archbishop and to his predecessors in the See of Quebec.

The first Episcopal Palace of Quebec erected in 1663, when Mgr. de Laval arrived from France, stood a little to the west of the present rectory, adjoining the back of the Cathedral and the first Grand Seminary. The second occupied the pretty park of Montmorency, south of Port Dauphin street and was originally the house of a Mr. Provost. Mgr. de St. Vallier, second bishop of Quebec, had bought it in 1688, with the intention of making it his residence. But soon finding the house unworthy of the first prelate of the country, he decided in 1694, to erect a new palace for himself a little to the north of Mr. Provost's house, which appears to have been destroyed by fire in 1697. Other bishops succeeded themselves in this palace, until it became the property of the Government, which enlarged and transformed it into a Parliament Building. Like many other old buildings in Quebec, it was destroyed by fire in 1852.

The actual palace is the third one and is rather recent, having been built in 1844. Two very old houses occupied the ground on which it stands and from 1728 to 1843, many well known French Canadian families, among which may be mentioned the Marins, the de Lanaudières, the Taschereaus, the Babys, the de Gaspés and others, resided there. At the time of the Conquest, the de Lanaudière family lived in one of the houses, which was then frequented by some of the most distinguished men of the period,—the Marquis of Vaudreuil, Montcalm, Bougainville, de Longueuil, Saint-Ours, Baby, etc.

The Cardinal's Palace as we have said, dates from the middle of the last century. Enlarged and embellished in 1895, it is now a beautiful residence worthy in every respect, of the head of the Catholic Church in Canada.

St. Louis Street Very few streets in Quebec are so rich in historical associations as St. Louis street, running between the Chateau Frontenac and St. Louis Gate. It was a fashionable thoroughfare during the latter part of the French regime and was the promenade of courtiers, cavaliers and all the society of the time. Even to-day, the old street has retained its characteristics and the imprints of another century are indelibly stamped upon every foot of the ground. Many houses of the by-gone days are yet standing and one has the impression when walking along the narrow side-walks, of being a contemporary of Vaudreuil, Lévis or Montcalm.

Dr. Arnoux, who most probably attended to Montcalm after his fall on the Plains, had his residence on St. Louis street. The French general is thought to have died there, though some maintain that he passed away in his own house. The house of the cooper Goubert, where the body of General Montgomery was removed on New Year's Day, also stood on that street. The beautiful Angélique de Méloise, wife of de Péan and mistress of Intendant Bigot, had her luxurious abode on that thoroughfare and there she often entertained her vile lover. The residence of the Duke of Kent, father of the late and beloved Queen Victoria, can still be seen on St. Louis street; it is now occupied by lawyers' offices.

Another very interesting structure still standing, is the quaint pointed-gabled house, one of the oldest in Quebec, where Montcalm is said to have moved his headquarters from the Chateau St. Louis during the siege, as the latter was rendered untenable by the bombardment of English batteries installed at Lévis. It is to-day occupied by a barber who proudly gives himself the title of "tonsorial artist".

It is another street filled with memories of past centuries.

Palace Street The Palace of the Intendants stood at the foot of the steep hill leading to the Upper Town and formerly barred by the old Palace Gate. The street received its name from this old historical building. The residence of the famous Brassard Duchesnaux, a druggist and an intimate friend of the notorious Bigot, once stood where Victoria Hotel is to-day. Its thick walls were demolished to make room for the present building. On the facade of the structure standing on the corner of Palace and St. John streets, an effigy of General Wolfe may yet be seen. It is a replica of another statue installed on that property in 1771 by a butcher named Hipps, who had a strong admiration for the English general. The original

figure, after having been taken away in 1838 and carried about the world on a British warship, found its way back to Quebec and is now in the rooms of the Literary and Historical Society, in Morrin College.

Half way up Palace Hill, one may see if he looks to the right, a huge stone building bearing a strong resemblance to an old time fort. It is the Dominion Arsenal, where Canadian military ammunition is manufactured. The building was once used as the quarters of artillerymen and was, in 1775, the objective of the attack carried on that point by Arnold's forces. On the opposite side of the street is the Hotel-Dieu Hospital.

Nowadays, Palace street is the thoroughfare for a considerable part of the traffic going from the railway stations to the Upper Town or vice versa.

**Little Champlain
and
Sous-le-Cap Streets**

Running parallel with Dufferin Terrace at the foot of the cliff over which hangs the popular and fashionable promenade of Quebec, is Little Champlain street, a quaint and narrow planked passage lined with obsolete houses dating from the French regime. Access may be gained from Little Champlain street to Mountain Hill, by a large iron stairway called "Break-neck steps". The entrance to an electric elevator taking the people from this level, to Dufferin Terrace, is situated at the foot of these steps, opposite Sous-le-Fort street.

Further north in this older section of the Lower Town, is another queer narrow lane called Sous-le-Cap street and said to be the narrowest thoroughfare in America. It looks more like a back-yard alley than anything else, with its clothes lines and its wooden bridges strung from one house to another across the passage. Sous-le-Cap street is one of the curiosity points of Quebec and is visited by most of the tourists coming to the old capital.

**Quebec's
Cemeteries**

While ordinarily a churchyard is not likely to attract the attention of a visitor, there are in Quebec two cemeteries which are of more than passing importance, due to their great historical interest. They are in the city limits, and have long since been closed to further interments. One is the old St. Matthew's Episcopal Churchyard on St. John street, in which were interred the Protestant military men dead under the British regime, and which among other graves, contains the remains of Major Thomas Scott, of His Majesty's 70th Regiment, who was a brother of Sir Walter

Scott, author of the Waverly Novels, and himself reputed for a time to have been their author.

At the head of De Salaberry street, off Grande Allée, there is the old Cholera Burying Ground. Victims of the Asiatic cholera raging at intervals between 1832, and 1854, and totalling 8,638, are buried there.

On Grande Allée, two miles from the toll gate, is "Woodfield", the beautiful Irish Catholic cemetery. Mount Hermon is the cemetery of the Protestant population. Here in one huge grave are buried the remains of two hundred Scotch immigrants, who perished in the river steamer "Montreal", which burned at Cap Rouge on June 26th, 1857, while on its way from Quebec to Montreal. Another grave is that of John Wilson the well known Scottish singer of the "Forties". He died of cholera in Quebec in 1849.

There are three fine French Canadian cemeteries on the outskirts of the city, at Belmont, on the Ste. Foye Road and on the Little River Road. There is also a Hebrew cemetery at Bergerville, a short distance from the city.

Quebec is a seaport, yet it is four hundred miles inland on the St. Lawrence river. It is subject to tides, which sometimes fluctuate as much as twenty feet. Owing to the cliff formation of the shores, deep water wharves to the extent of thirty miles could if necessary be built, and with the vast estuary of the St. Charles river improved, Quebec's harbor could easily provide shelter for the united fleets of the world.

The St. Lawrence river has been carefully dredged as far as Montreal, and the resulting ship channel has really made the Metropolis of Canada, the head of sea going navigation so far as the smaller class of vessels are concerned.

But Quebec's magnificent deep water harbor can accommodate the largest ships afloat. Thus the ancient capital occupies an important place in the maritime interests of Canada. But whatever their size, all incoming and outgoing vessels (passenger) stop at Quebec, as very often, much time can be saved by using the railway to and from the West. In this connection it is of interest to note that four Canadian Pacific liners, which are too large for the ship channel to Montreal, make Quebec their Canadian port during the season of navigation. These ships are the "Empress of France", the "Empress of Britain", the "Empress of Scotland" and the "Montlaurier."

The river boats of the Canada Steamship Lines are always in evidence in the harbor, and can easily be picked out by their red funnels and white hulls. Many of the vessels of the Canadian Government Department of Marine and Fisheries, make Quebec their headquarters, and during the week end, the familiar blue ensign of the Government boats is usually to be seen at the King's wharf.

In modern times, the largest amount of shipping ever anchored in Quebec's harbor at one time, was undoubtedly the fleet of thirty-three transports, which in September, 1914, took over to England the first Canadian Contingent, which was to gain such distinction in the Great War. British men-of-war are very often anchored in the river, and combined with the frowning Citadel, they seem to increase the feeling of Quebec's importance as a stronghold of military and naval power.

In the early days of the French regime, the Government took full advantage of the huge timber resources of the country and established shipyards, in which were built many vessels for the French Royal Navy. The street named Ancien Chantier, still existing, is a memento of the shipbuilding industry in those days.

In Quebec's harbor was also built the first steamship to cross the Atlantic, the "Royal William", launched in 1833. The steel ship has entirely killed the shipbuilding industry of Quebec, but it is interesting to note that from 1787 to 1875 no less than 3,878 wooden ships were built in Quebec with a gross tonnage of 1,285,802. In 1864, 105 ships were launched; in 1865, 113, and in 1866, 103. But while Quebec does not now build ships, she can boast of an efficient dry dock where repairs can be made.

The modern equipment of the port includes the latest type grain elevators, refrigerating plants, docks and wharves. In fact the progress of the harbor has been so remarkable, that Quebec now looks forward to the novelty of being an ocean port during the winter season, instead of being closed to navigation during the cold period of the year as she now is.

THE CHATEAU FRONTENAC

The palatial hotel which is the pride of the City of Quebec, and the rendez-vous the whole year round of thousands of visitors from all over the continent, is built on the site of the Old Haldimand House, demolished in 1892 to make room for the present edifice. For many years before its disappearance, Haldimand House or Vieux Chateau, erected in 1784, had been used as a Normal school.

The situation of the Chateau Frontenac, overlooking a great portion of the old city, is one which very few hotels on the continent or even in the world, can boast of. It might be said that it is half the secret of its popularity. The Canadian Pacific Railway, which operates this beautiful and well appointed hostelry, has endeavoured from the very beginning to make of the Chateau, in point of service and comfort, the best hotel in the country. It surely rivals the most up-to-date hotels of America.

The Chateau Frontenac has passed through many stages of growth since the late Bruce Price designed the original group. His design, conceived in the spirit of the French chateau of the sixteenth century, furnished an hotel of moderate size, well planned in relation to the comfort and entertainment of its guests, and eminently satisfying in its purity of style. The selection of materials was very happy, the Scotch fire-brick rugged in texture and of an agreeable low toned yellow harmonizing well with the grey limestone used for the lower portions of the building.

Additions that have been made from time to time by different architects in order to meet the growing popularity of the hotel, have adhered to the general style of the original group. The considerable extension which has now been going on for many months, has largely increased the capacity of the building and improved its general appearance.

The entrance to the new Chateau Frontenac is now through a stone vaulted archway, flanked by side arched passages into a large courtyard. The dominating and determining feature is a high building to the river side of the courtyard. In this "Tower" building bearing in appearance the same relationship that the central tower did to the mediaeval chateau of France, the administration of the hotel is centralized.

The St. Louis street section of the property, hitherto vacant, has a wing continuing westward from the older portion of the hotel. In this wing the main feature on the second floor, is a suite of Public Rooms suitable for conventions, balls, and other large functions.

The hotel is entered from the main courtyard into a rotunda 32 feet wide by 170 feet long. Directly ahead, leading to the river front round tower, is a midway flanked by checking rooms, shop, news stand, exhibition room, etc. An imposing stairway set in an oval hall, leads to the dining room on the first floor; the passage through the centre, leads to the river front portion of the hotel. On the latter is a lounge and library.

In the other direction on the rotunda floor, are a large lounge room, as well as a grill room and big tea room, planned for functions such as afternoon teas, to be known as the Jacques Cartier and Frontenac rooms respectively.

The first floor is reached by the central elevator group or by the oval staircase at the river front, or by a majestic staircase in the end of the rotunda. From the end of the rotunda one ascends from either side by a staircase that meets in the centre and continues into a palm room set a few steps below the first floor level. To the left is the convention hall suite already mentioned, capable of accommodating eight hundred people.

All portions of the hotel above the level of the dining room are devoted to bedrooms. Each of the new bedrooms has a private bath attached, and the appointments of each are equal in every respect to the very best modern practice. The central or tower building has fifteen stories of bedrooms, each floor having seventeen rooms. The total number of guests' bedrooms in the complete hotel exceeds six hundred.

A few words may be said here about the old Chateau St. Louis, which before its destruction by fire in 1834, stood close to the actual site of the Chateau Frontenac, on a portion of ground covered to-day by Dufferin Terrace. The original castle which played such an important part in the history of the colony all through the French regime, and up to the time it fell a prey to the flames, was erected on the edge of the cliff in 1620 by Samuel de Champlain, the father of New France. His successor, Governor Montmagny, completed the chateau in 1647, and Frontenac rebuilt it in 1694. It was later enlarged by one of the English Governors. For over two centuries it was the residence of great personages who had charge of the Government of the country.



THE TOBOGGAN SLIDE ON DUFFERIN TERRACE.

From a painting by
Gordon F. Gillespie.



Lord Aylmer was living in the Chateau St. Louis in January, 1834, when by severe weather which rendered the fight against the flames almost impossible, the building was destroyed by fire. It is a pity that after going through the sieges of 1759 and 1775 with very slight damages, this chateau had to go down in such a conflagration.

WINTER SPORTS IN QUEBEC

In the winter time Quebec wears a mantle of snow. Sleighs replace wheeled vehicles, the river is closed to ocean navigation and due to ice, the ferry service to the opposite shore of Levis is maintained with difficulty. But it is during the winter season that Quebec becomes gayest. Every advantage of King Winter is taken in the various forms of sport and during the winter carnivals, the bright colors of the uniforms of the various snowshoe clubs make the picturesque old capital doubly fascinating.

The gayety becomes highest around the Chateau Frontenac and Dufferin Terrace. This famous promenade of the summer time is transformed into a toboggan slide which starts at the top of Citadel Hill. A toboggan starting from the top of the triple chutes, rushes down the hill at express speed, then along Dufferin Terrace, coming finally to a gentle stop nearly at the foot of Champlain's monument.

On another portion of the Terrace a skating rink is built, where hockey games can be seen, or else like tobogganing, the visitor can take a hand himself. For Quebec is not selfish with her winter sports, she wants all visitors to indulge. All the hotels have special arrangements for facilitating the enjoyments and in this respect, the Chateau Frontenac leads. There is a fine ski-jump on the Terrace, but the visitor is not recommended to try it until he has first practised on a smaller scale. Then there are snowshoe tramps galore, and the many interesting drives around Quebec have an added charm in their winter garb.

A number of novelties have been introduced of late years which have proved very popular. One of these is bob-sleighing, an exciting sport much practised in Switzerland. A bob-sleigh is made of two sets of runners, connected by a board, the front set being steered after the manner of an automobile, but requiring greater skill on the part of the driver. Another new fun-maker is ski-joring which consists of simply being pulled along by a fast horse on a pair of skis, and as the land counterpart of aquaplaning, is full of thrills.

Reminiscent of the Far North, Quebec now boasts for the visitor's pleasure of some Hudson Bay dog teams. With the yelps of the huskies, one gets some idea of what "mushing" hundreds of miles from civilization means. The ancient Scotch game of curling must not be

forgotten, and among others, there is a very fine curling rink on Dufferin Terrace, in what is in the summer time, the afternoon Tea Room of the Chateau Frontenac.

In fact, Quebec enjoys every known winter sport but ice-boating, which necessitates large sheets of smooth ice not found at Quebec, due to tidal and river conditions.

The night marches of the snowshoe clubs with their gay uniforms, torches and songs, are always very interesting, and "The Order of the Bounce", while not exactly recommended, is great fun to watch.

THE ENVIRONS OF QUEBEC

Lévis Long before the present city was founded, the superb promontory on which Lévis stands, was known by a name very similar to its present one. As far back as 1629, Champlain in writing about Kirke's expedition, mentioned that the ships had appeared behind the "Cape of Lévy".

The best authorities agree that the name was given in honor of Henry de Lévy, Duke de Ventadour, Vice-Roy of New France in 1625. The present name is taken from the brave and gallant General Lévis, who unwilling to take Wolfe's victory of 1759 as final, defeated General Murray on the Plains, in the following year.

The city and surrounding parishes, first belonged to the ancient seigneurie of Lauzon. The land was originally conceded to Jean de Lauzon, who was in 1636, Intendant in New France for the Company of a Hundred Associates.

Lévis occupies a no less commanding position than Quebec, and from its high cliffs a magnificent view of the old capital is obtained. The first colonist who settled there in 1647 was a Mr. Couture, and it is of interest to note that a descendant of his took an active part in the founding of the city, which is not yet seventy years old. Because while there was always a settlement on the shore facing Quebec, it was not until 1861 that Lévis was laid out as a city.

Mgr. Deziel, who is now regarded as the moving spirit in its establishment, among other things founded the Lévis College, which is affiliated with Laval University of Quebec. It is one of the most imposing buildings on the south shore, and is easily recognizable from Quebec. Near the college stands the attractive Hotel-Dieu of the Agonizing Heart of Jesus, the mission of which is the same as the Hotel-Dieu of Quebec.

The parish church of Lévis stands in the centre of the city, and is known as the church of "Notre-Dame de la Victoire". By a strange coincidence, it stands on the very spot where General Wolfe mounted the guns which bombarded Quebec in 1759. During this bombardment the Church of Notre-Dame des Victoires in Quebec, which had earned its name during Frontenac's regime, was partially destroyed by shell

fire, and it was thought only fitting that a new church should arise on the very spot from whence it had been shelled.

To the bounty of Mr. George Couture, a descendant of the original settler of Lévis, is due the large and imposing hospital of Saint-Joseph de la Délivrance.

A few historical events which preceded the founding of the city are worthy of mention. In 1690, when Phipps demanded the surrender of Quebec, he made an attack on Lévis but was repulsed. Lévis was also the scene of the first blood shed in the campaign of 1759, which finally resulted in Canada's surrender to the English, for General Wolfe did not occupy the heights without stubborn resistance from the Canadians. General Murray purchased the Lauzon seigneurie in 1759 from Etienne Charest, who afterwards returned to France.

Lévis, like Quebec, is fortified, and a visit to the three great forts is time well spent. There is also a Government Graving Dock and the military camp of St. Joseph to the east of the town, which are well worth seeing. To the westward within a short distance, are the pretty falls of the Etchemin and Chaudière rivers. It was down the valley of the Chaudière river, that in 1775, Colonel Arnold came with his brave followers for the ill-fated attempt to take Quebec for the American Revolutionaries. Nearby is also the pretty frescoed church of St. Romuald, or New Liverpool.

Among the scattered municipalities, which surround Lévis, are the pretty villages of Bienville and St. David, also the town of Lauzon.

An important event occurred in the history of the present city, when it was visited by the Marquis of Lévis and his family in June, 1895. The Marquis, a direct descendant of General Lévis, was on that occasion honored by the City Council by being granted the freedom of the city, and his family arms and motto were unanimously adopted as the city's crest.

Ste. Anne de Beaupré Twenty-one miles below Quebec, or about one hour's run by steam or electric railway, is the famous shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré, which, according to tradition, was founded by some Breton sailors, who during a terrible storm, vowed that if they were delivered safely, they would erect a shrine to Ste. Anne near the spot where they should land. The wooden chapel which they erected in fulfillment of their vow, has since become a famous shrine, known all over the North American continent, and visited yearly by thousands of pilgrims.

The first recorded cure was that of Louis Guimont during the governorship of d'Ailleboust (1648-51); it was the beginning of a long course of miracles that have continued for over two hundred and fifty years.

The primitive structure was replaced in 1660, by a larger church, which was later rebuilt and enlarged. This finally resulted in a magnificent edifice, which was by edict of Pope Pius IX, raised to the dignity of a basilica. Unfortunately it was burned down on March 19th, 1922, by a disastrous fire, but already plans are under way for a new and more imposing building.

As this new church will probably take several years to construct, the Redemptorist Fathers who have charge of the Shrine, have decided on the immediate building of a temporary church, in order to accommodate the host of pilgrims visiting Ste. Anne yearly.

Surmounting the magnificent Corinthian architecture of the burnt church, and between its twin towers, there was a marvelous and beautiful statue of Ste. Anne, and strange to say, during the fire which utterly destroyed the church this statue remained unharmed. The beauty of the interior of the destroyed temple rivalled some of the famous churches of Europe, and at either side of the entrance as proof of the miraculous healing powers of "La Bonne Sainte Anne" were large quantities of crutches, canes, splints, etc., left by grateful pilgrims as a mute testimony of their cures.

Among the important historical relics which were saved from the great fire, was the first statue of Ste. Anne in Canada, brought from France by Bishop Laval in the year 1663; Mass vestments made and given by Anne of Austria in 1665; fragment of the bones of Ste. Anne, brought to Canada by Bishop Laval; a silver crucifix given by the Marquis d'Iberville in 1697, and the silver chalice in daily use for over two hundred years and in possession of the church since 1670.

The Scale Scanta and the old wooden chapel were saved from the conflagration. These sacred stairs are built in imitation of the steps of Pilate's Palace at Jerusalem, and up which the most fervent ascend on their knees.

It is said that in the early days, the whole shore during the week of Ste. Anne's festival, would be covered with wigwams of the Indian converts, who paddled from great distances for the benefit of the cures, and that the most zealous of them crawled the entire distance from the shore to the altar on their knees.

Formerly a great many of the pilgrims came from the province of Quebec only, but as the miraculous cures were better known, the shrine became the centre for visitors from all over the continent. Some idea of its increase in popularity is gained from the following figures: in 1874 there were 17,200 visitors; ten years later the records show 61,000. In 1889 there were 100,000 pilgrims; in 1893, 130,000; in 1902, 150,000 and in 1907 there were 1,399,008. These figures have been vastly increased since.

The Isle of Orléans A short distance below Quebec in the St. Lawrence, stands the beautiful wooded Isle of Orléans. It was first called the Isle of Bacchus, and by the Indians "Minego", or the Isle des Sorciers, by the more credulous.

During the season of navigation it is easily reached by ferry, and due to its natural beauty and location it has become a favorite summer resort for Quebecers.

In 1759, General Wolfe found in it a very handy base from which he carried on his several expeditions. Among the villages which add to the picturesqueness of the Island are Ste. Pétronille, St. Pierre, Ste. Famille, St. Jean, St. Laurent and St. Francois, all of which are flourishing and very pretty. Many of their churches and buildings date from early times. For the convenience of visitors a small steamer, the "Frontenac", runs daily between Quebec and the Island.

Among the chief attractions are some delightful walks and drives through the woods and along the beach. The surroundings possess great natural charm and from the shore of the island, magnificent views can be had of Quebec and Montmorency Falls.

Montmorency Falls and Beauport One of the most attractive drives or points of interest in the vicinity of Quebec are the Montmorency Falls, situated on a river of the same name, in a northeastern direction. Just as no visitor ever goes to Niagara without seeing the famous cataract, so no visitor to Quebec, should ever leave without seeing the falls of the Montmorency river. In one sense they can claim greater distinction than Niagara, because they are some one hundred feet higher, and although not nearly the same volume of water flows over the crest, they are none the less very beautiful.

The way to Montmorency leads through the quaint and picturesque village of Beauport, which is beautified by its rows of white cottages and garden patches. In Beauport one gets a glimpse of primitive

French Canadian life and manners. In the centre of the town is the famous Beauport Lunatic Asylum, maintained by the Provincial Government.

Beauport wears so contented and tranquil an appearance, that it is hard to realize that it was on the site of the village or rather between it and the beach, that Wolfe made his first attempt to capture Quebec, on July 31st, 1759, in which unsuccessful attack he lost 182 killed and 665 wounded.

The headquarters of Montcalm were to the right after passing over the stream. The manor house in which he was established was burned some time ago.

When the English took Quebec, Beauport with a number of other villages and the surrounding country was burned and pillaged supposedly to avenge the first failure. When the old manor house was burned, a plate was found in the corner stone of the building bearing the inscription "L'an 1634 le 29 Juillet, j'ai été plantée première, P. C. Gifart, seigneur de ce lieu"; above were the letters I. H. S. and M. J. A. representing the names Mary, Joseph and Anne. Beneath it was a heart with three stars and a small heart reversed. Mr. Herman Hyland who built a residence on the site of the old Manor House, is still in possession of this plate.

To describe the Falls themselves, is just as difficult as writing an adequate description of Niagara. They must be seen to be fully appreciated. Over a precipice two hundred and fifty feet high, the Montmorency river plunges into the St. Lawrence. The recoil of this terrible cataract is such that at the foot a huge mountain of spray forms, which in the winter freezes, making an ice cone fifty feet high. The Falls may be seen either from above or below, but it is from below that the most imposing view of the avalanche of waters is obtained.

To see the Falls from below, the visitor coming from the high level railway is obliged to descend what is known as the "Zig Zag". This "Zig Zag" passes through the property of Mr. H. M. Price, which reminds one that the residence thereon was once occupied by the Duke of Kent, father of her late Majesty Queen Victoria. At the foot of the cataract, if the sun is shining, showers of spray form into beautiful rainbows which serve to enhance the magnificence of the mighty body of water.

It is said that the water after leaping the two hundred and fifty foot precipice, passes into a subterranean passage, which arises in a re-



A PROCESSION AT STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRÉ.

From a painting by
John Johnstone, R.C.A.

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markable manner at the end of the Isle of Orléans; it is considered by boatmen as a very dangerous spot, and has gained the name of "Le Taureau".

By passing over the Montmorency bridge a fine view may be had above the Falls from the opposite side. There is now an elevator which makes the ascent or descent from the upper to the lower levels very convenient. The high cliffs, overhanging bushes, the spray and the noise of the cataract lend a sense of danger to the view which serves to add to its fascination.

On the upper level can be seen four towers, which over fifty years ago supported a suspension bridge. When this bridge fell, on the very day of its opening to heavy traffic, it carried with it in the abyss an unfortunate Canadian, with his wife and child, horse and vehicle. As their remains were never afterwards discovered, it was thought that they had been swallowed by the strong current of the underground passage.

Kent House This was formerly the residence of the Duke of Kent, when he was in Canada with his regiment. The original walls and divisions are still intact, but the interior has undergone complete renovation, and now forms a cozy and comfortable base from which visitors can explore the adjacent park and Montmorency Falls.

In addition there is also plenty of sport to be had in the vicinity, including good trout fishing in the Montmorency river.

Lorette The Indian village of Lorette was first settled in 1647, and now contains the remnants of the once powerful Hurons. It is situated nine miles from Quebec, and is near the beautiful falls of the St. Charles river. The Hurons once suffered a terrible massacre at the hands of the Iroquois, after which they sought refuge at Quebec, allying themselves with the early French settlers against the common enemy. They adopted the French language and religion, and the Indian chapel over two hundred years old contains many relics of the early French regime.

Chateau Beaumanoir Near Charlesbourg, at the foot of the Laurentian Hills, stand the ruins of Chateau Bigot, or Beaumanoir, or yet the Hermitage as it was called by the English. Its ruins are interesting to-day, in that they are the last concrete vestige of an old tradition.

The position of Intendant in New France carried with it great power, and was in effect a monopoly of Commerce. To this position in 1748, was appointed Francois Bigot, who in addition to being a court favorite, was a great friend of Madame de Pompadour, the mistress of Louis XV. Armed with this great influence and being of an unscrupulous and rapacious nature, Bigot early began a series of depredations and corruptions, which well nigh ruined the colony.

The money which he filched from the colonists, was spent with his associates in riotous and disgraceful living. Feigning a great interest in sport and hunting, he built for himself this chateau of Beaumanoir, the ruins of which are still visible. But far from being a hunting lodge, the chateau became the scene of wild and disgusting parties, where license and drunkenness were the rule.

However, tradition has it that a certain Baron de Saint-Castin had emigrated to Acadia, where he married an Indian woman. Caroline was the issue of this marriage. She grew up very beautiful and was given the best education the colony at that time afforded. Bigot, who then lived in Acadia, fell in love with her, and while her father was away on a journey to France, he seduced her. But he failed in his promise to marry her, as Madame de Pompadour was planning for him a rich marriage with one of the ladies of the court.

Caroline dreading her father's curses on his return, sought refuge with the Indians of her mother's tribe. She followed them in their travels, and finally reached the Indian village of Ste. Croix, near Quebec. One night the girl disappeared without trace, until at one of Bigot's dissipated parties in the Chateau Beaumanoir, Cadet, who was one of Bigot's scoundrelly associates, proposed a drunken toast to the "Lady of Beaumanoir". Bigot, who was also very much under the influence of liquor, gave no denial of the existence of the mysterious lady, and even consented to allow his friends to see her. But the fair Caroline, for it was she, refused to show herself.

Secrecy was now out of the question, and the existence of the mysterious lady of Beaumanoir came to the ears of the beautiful and ambitious Angélique de Méloise, who planned to make herself powerful, by becoming the wife of the mighty Intendant. Bigot had paid her marked attention, but had never proposed marriage, and this ambitious woman searching for the reason of his delay, felt that the cause was the beautiful stranger lodged in the secret chamber of Beaumanoir. To rid herself of this rival, the easiest way was murder, and with the aid of a

horrible woman named Corriveau, who lived at St. Vallier, she accomplished the atrocious deed.

One night, when the Intendant was detained in Quebec, "La Corriveau" was enabled to enter the chateau by the old housekeeper who had become an accomplice. She presented Caroline with a bouquet of roses, which she made her believe was a love token from the Intendant. Caroline enraptured by the present, pressed the roses to her lips and inhaled with the perfume a deadly poison. "La Corriveau" had barely time to leave the Chateau, when Bigot arrived with his most intimate friend Cadet. He had heard that the girl's father was shortly to come to Quebec, and had planned to hide her with a tribe of Indians. When Bigot found the girl dead he broke into sobs, but whether his grief was sincere or not, is an open question. At three o'clock that night after wrapping the body in linen, they buried it under the floor of the tower.

Angélique's crime served no purpose for Bigot never married her. She at last gave her hand to de Péan, whom she despised, but whose fortune allowed her to appear brilliantly before the colony. During the last ten years of the French regime, her demoralizing entertainments did much to weaken the French youth of the colony.

The Quebec Bridge Like Quebec itself, the famous Quebec Bridge has an interesting history. In its building we see a fine example of perseverance, and the will to overcome difficulties and misfortune. Like the spider who tried three times before he climbed the wall, there were two heart breaking disasters before the Quebec Bridge was finally completed.

Great engineering works are always interesting, but when they assume the tremendous size of this large steel structure, they become magnificent. And while Quebec's charm is mainly historical, no visitor should fail to see this celebrated engineering feat, though modern as it is.

A project for a bridge across the St. Lawrence, was considered as far back as 1852, and while designs were submitted to the Quebec Board of Trade, nothing was done until the year 1900. At this time, the Quebec Bridge and Railway Co. located a site near Cap Rouge, which is the narrowest point of the river between Montreal and Quebec, and definite steps were taken for the erection of a structure. The width of the river at this point is about two thousand feet, the maximum depth is about two hundred feet, while there is a current at ebb tide of about seven miles per hour.

A contract was awarded by the Bridge Company for a structure of the cantilever type having a main span of about 1800 feet. Work had progressed in 1907 to the extent that part of the super structure had been erected on the southern side, when due to some fault in materials or design, the work collapsed, carrying into the bed of the St. Lawrence thousands of tons of twisted steel, and between sixty and seventy men who miserably lost their lives in the disaster.

Undaunted by this misfortune, the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier decided to undertake the erection of another bridge which was to be a link in the National Transcontinental Railway then being built, and the work was allotted to the Railway Department of the Government.

We now come to the present bridge, which was incidentally designed by Canadians and built by a Canadian Company. After years of untiring efforts, the two great cantilevers were completed in 1916, and in September of that year, all preparations were made for floating the great central span of 5,000 tons, from a cove in which it had been constructed, into its place, and hoisting it 150 feet above the water, between the two cantilevers.

By a cruel whim of fate, when the span was slowly being raised into position, a part of the hoisting machinery gave way and it fell into the river, a twisted mass before it struck the water.

But like the spider, the builders set to work again on the construction of another span, which was ready just one year later. This time no untoward events happened, and the great double track structure linking the East with the West was successfully completed.

The total weight of the bridge is 66,000 tons. Its total length is three-fifths of a mile. The anchor piers rise to 142 feet above high water and 160 feet above low water. The South main pier, reaches a depth of 107 feet below high water, and seventy-six feet below the river bed. The North main pier is twenty-eight feet above the level of the river, and eighty-two feet below the river bed. The main span is 1,800 feet long, the width from centre to centre of trusses being eighty-eight feet. The steel work is 150 feet above the water level. The centre span is 640 feet long, 110 feet high, at the middle, eighty-eight feet wide, and weighs 5,500 tons. The cost of the enterprise is nearly twenty-five million dollars. The bridge is of such an immense size, that the mind searches for some sort of comparison in order to gain truer conceptions; the respective dimensions, given below, of the Quebec Bridge and the



1—The Cardinal's Palace at the top of Mountain Hill street. 2—Main entrance to Quebec Post Office. Original "Golden Dog" may be seen over the two central pillars. 3—Champlain's Monument on Dufferin Terrace, with Post Office in background. 4—The Provincial Parliament Buildings of Quebec.



1—Palais Station, the Canadian Pacific's new terminal at Quebec. 2—A quaint street in the pretty city of Lévis. 3—Old house at L'Ange-Gardien, near Quebec, where General Wolfe had his headquarters in 1759. 4—The Falls of Montmorency. 5—The Quebec Bridge, one of the engineering marvels of modern times.

Firth of Forth Bridge, the second largest structure of its kind in the world, will help the reader to realize the importance of the former.

	QUEBEC BRIDGE	FORTH BRIDGE
Total length of cantilevers in feet.....	2,830	5,349
Length of channel in feet.....	1,800	1,710
Load per lineal foot, bridge is designed to carry exclusive of its own weight in lbs.	14,000	4,480
Total weight of bridge in tons.....	66,000	57,000
Weight per lineal foot for cantilevers in lbs.	48,300	21,360
Greatest depth of piers below high water —in feet	101	87

Weight of steel per lineal foot of the Quebec Bridge is 2.3 times that of the Forth Bridge.

The load for which the Quebec Bridge is designed is 3.1 times of the Forth Bridge.

The prescribed test load for the Quebec Bridge is $4\frac{1}{3}$ times heavier than that of the Forth Bridge.

The bridge is double-tracked and serves four lines of railways.

Its primary purpose is the linking up of the Transcontinental Railway from the West, with the Maritime Provinces in the East.

Thus the grain from Western Canada, is in the winter time enabled to take a direct route to the winter ports of St. John and Halifax, on its way to Europe.

Driving out of Quebec by the Grande Allée and St. Louis Sillery and road, across the Plains of Abraham, a place known as Spencerwood Sillery is passed. It is really in the vicinity of Wolfe's Cove, famous since the bold ascent of General Wolfe before the Battle of the Plains in 1759. The Sillery convent called the Convent of Jésus-Marie, and the church of St. Colomba, stand on the heights above Sillery. In times past, it was a great camping site for the Huron Indians, who were protected by the French from their enemies the Iroquois. Sillery gets its name from a church built on its site by Commander Brulart de Sillery, in 1677.

A short distance further along this drive, is the beautiful residence of "Spencerwood", once the home of former Governor Generals of Canada, and at present the official residence of the Lieutenant Governors of the Province of Quebec.

TABLE OF HISTORICAL EVENTS

1535	Jacques Cartier landed at Stadacona September 14th.
1608	Foundation of Quebec by Samuel de Champlain.
1615	Arrival of three Recollet Fathers and building of church.
1620	Foundation of Fort St. Louis.
1625	Arrival of first Jesuit Fathers.
1629	Surrender of Quebec to David Kirke.
1632	Quebec returned to France by Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.
1635	Death of Champlain on December 25th.
1639	Ursuline Nuns arrive with Marie de l'Incarnation.
1647	Chateau St. Louis commenced.
1663	Mgr. de Laval, first bishop arrives.
1665	Governor de Courcelles, Intendant Talon, and the Lt-General Marquis de Tracy arrive.
1672	Count Frontenac appointed Governor.
1690	Quebec besieged by Phipps, who was repulsed by Frontenac.
1698	Death of Frontenac.
1711	Quebec seriously menaced by Admiral Walker's fleet, wrecked on Egg Island.
1759	Battle of Plains of Abraham, September 13th.
1760	The French victory of Ste. Foye, and capitulation of New France to the English.
1763	Canada ceded to England by treaty.
1775	Attack on Quebec by American Generals Montgomery and Arnold.
1776	Retreat of Americans from Quebec.
1792	First Parliament under Lord Dorchester.
1815	Million dollar fire destroying public and private stores.
1822-33	Fortifications built costing \$35,000,000.00.
1832	Cholera Outbreak.
1833	Launching of "Royal William", first steamer to cross Atlantic Ocean.
1845	Fire burns 1650 houses, May 28th.
1845	Fire burns 1365 houses, June 28th.
1846	Theatre fire, fifty lives lost.
1852	Foundation of Laval University.
1864	Confederation Conference held at Quebec.
1866	Fire in French quarter, 2,500 homes destroyed.
1867	Dominion of Canada created.
1907	Collapse of portion of Quebec Bridge.
1908	Great celebration on occasion of 300th Anniversary of foundation.
1916	Collapse of centre span of Quebec Bridge.
1917	Quebec Bridge completed.

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